

# **Trends in Youth Tobacco Use and Attitudes 2000 - 2004**

**Montana  
Prevention Needs Assessment Community Surveys**

**Conducted by the**

**Addictive and Mental Health Disorders Division  
Chemical Dependency Bureau**

**Analysis by**

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**The Montana Tobacco Use Prevention Program  
Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Bureau**

**February 2006**

**Montana Department of Public Health  
and Human Services**



# Youth Tobacco Use and Attitudes Montana Prevention Needs Assessment Trends 2000 -2004

February 2006

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# **Trends in Youth Tobacco Use and Attitudes, 2000 - 2004**

## **Montana Prevention Needs Assessment**

### **Highlights**

**The prevalence of youth smoking declined from 27% in 2000 to 19% in 2004.**

Declines of similar magnitude were seen in

- Boys and girls
- Students in 8th, 10th, and 12th grades
- White and Native American students

**Smoking started early.**

- 45% of students tried cigarettes before age 12.
- 90% of students tried cigarettes before age 16.

**Three quarters of all students perceive that cigarettes are easy to get.**

They're right. In 2004, 35% of students who smoked bought their own cigarettes and 38% of students who bought or tried to buy cigarettes were not asked for proof of age.

**The use of spit tobacco declined only slightly between 2000 and 2004.**

- The prevalence declined from 17% to 15% among boys.
- The prevalence declined from 4% to 3% among girls.
- Spit tobacco use was uncommon among 8th graders (4%), but was 10% among 10th-graders and 14% among 12th-graders in 2004.

**Awareness of the health risks of smoking and second-hand smoke was high, but awareness of the health risks of smokeless tobacco was low.**

- The perception that cigarettes caused great harm increased from 67% in 2000 to 72% in 2004.
- The perception that smokeless tobacco caused great harm was 44% in 2000 and 45% in 2004.

**Exposure to second-hand smoke declined but was still high.**

- 60% of students were exposed to second-hand smoke in 2004, down from 70% in 2002.

# **Trends in Youth Tobacco Use and Attitudes, 2000 - 2004**

## **Montana Prevention Needs Assessment**

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## **Introduction**

### **The Survey**

The Prevention Needs Assessment community student survey (PNA) has been conducted every other year since 1998 throughout Montana. It is an anonymous, classroom-administered, written survey.

The PNA includes approximately 150 questions about students' beliefs, attitudes, and participation in their families, schools, peer groups, and communities to help determine their risks for substance abuse, teen pregnancy, violence, delinquency, and dropping out of school. The goal of the PNA is to determine protective factors -- associated with resistance to problem behaviors -- and risk factors -- predictors of problem behaviors. The PNA data sets are extremely rich in information to help educators and public health agencies identify categories of youth at risk and target prevention and intervention strategies.

### **Questions About Tobacco Use, Attitudes, and Knowledge**

The PNA includes 28 questions about smoking cigarettes, using smokeless tobacco, attitudes and beliefs about the social acceptability of tobacco, and knowledge about the health effects of tobacco.

### **The Participants**

All public and private schools throughout the state are invited to participate voluntarily in the PNA. In 2000, 101 schools and 18,728 students participated in the survey. In 2004, 139 schools and 22,044 students participated, including approximately half of all students in Grades 8, 10, and 12 in the state. The survey is targeted to Grades 8, 10, and 12 although some schools include Grades 9 and 11 in their surveys. This analysis includes only students in Grades 8, 10, and 12. Six percent of respondents were excluded for being outside of the grade range in 2000, and 8% were excluded in 2004.

The students who participated were not selected in a systematic way to represent all students in the state. Although the samples comprise nearly half of the students enrolled in 8th, 10th and 12th grades in Montana, school participation is a matter of choice for districts and schools, and individual participation is a matter of choice for parents and students.

Boys and girls each made up 50% of the samples in both 2000 and 2004. The samples were approximately equally distributed among 8th, 10th, and 12th grades in both years. The racial composition of the samples was similar to that of students in the state as a whole, White (87% in 2000 and 85% in 2004), Native American (6% and 7%, respectively) and all other races (7% and 8%, respectively). In 2004, Native American students made up approximately 11% of the public school enrolment and all other races

made up approximately 4%.<sup>1</sup> Because the category "All other races" is made up of a number of races, each comprising less than one percent of the total population, this category has not been graphed separately, although students of all races are included in the sex, grade, and grand totals. A detailed grade, sex, and race breakdown of the participants is provided in the Appendix.

The PNA survey includes several methods to assess students' honesty in responding. We used three to limit our sample. The first is a question, "How honest were you in filling out this survey?" Response options were: I was very honest; I was honest pretty much of the time; I was honest some of the time; I was honest once in a while; I was not honest at all. Only students who said they were very honest or honest most of the time were included in this analysis. Three percent of respondents were excluded in 2000 and 5% were excluded in 2004 on the basis of the honesty question.

The survey included a question about use of a fictitious drug listed among eight other real drugs, plus alcohol and tobacco. Students who reported using the fictitious drug were excluded from the analysis (3% in 2000 and 3% in 2004). Students whose answers indicated that they might be heavy drug users, defined as using one or more of the eight genuine drugs on a total of 120 or more occasions in the 30 days before the survey were also excluded (5% in 2000 and 3% in 2004).

## **Data Analysis and Interpretation**

This report includes cross-tabulations of tobacco related behavior and attitudes by sex, grade, and race. Because the sample size is very large and most cells in the analysis are correspondingly large, nearly all differences among cells are statistically significant, even differences of very small absolute magnitude. It is hard to know whether a difference of one or two percentage points in the frequency of smoking or using smokeless tobacco represents a meaningful trend across years or a meaningful difference between the sexes, grades, or races.

The general principle for analyzing surveys such as the PNA is to consider analysis based on cell sizes less than 30 respondents potentially unreliable.<sup>2</sup> A cell is a category created by subdividing the sample into groups using one or more characteristics. For example, if we compare the use of smokeless tobacco among boys and girls, boys who use smokeless tobacco are one cell, girls who use it are another cell, and so on. If we were to subdivide smokeless tobacco users by sex, race, and grade, we might end up with small cells. An analysis based on a number of small cells is likely to be misleading. In addition, small cell sizes raise the possibility of loss of confidentiality. The PNA does not report cell sizes less than 50 to protect confidentiality. In the PNA, with its very large sample, this problem arises only when considering uncommon response categories such as stealing cigarettes and uncommon behaviors such as using

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<sup>1</sup> Montana Public School Enrolment Data. Fall 2003-04. Office of Public Instruction. <http://www.opi.state.mt.us>

<sup>2</sup> Analytic and reporting guidelines, October, 1996, National Center for Health Statistics Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Hyattsville, Maryland .

smokeless tobacco. We have dealt with this issue by reporting percents rather than numbers in the data tables included in the Appendix to this report.

## Comparison with Other Data on Youth Tobacco Use

Montana participates in the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBS),<sup>3</sup> conducted in odd years by the Child and Adolescent Health Section and the Montana Office of Public Instruction. The YRBS includes several questions about tobacco use similar or identical to those in the PNA. The YRBS sample is selected through a different procedure than the PNA sample, and the YRBS results are weighted to provide estimates for the state as a whole.

The table below compares the 2000 and 2004 PNA results to YRBS results for 1999, 2001, 2003, and 2005. In spite of the sampling and analytic differences between the two surveys, particularly the slightly different age distributions of the samples, PNA results fall in line with YRBS trends with the exception of the estimates of the frequency of smoking before age 13. PNA asks the students when they first tried a cigarette, *even just a puff*, while the YRBS asks the students when they first smoked *a whole cigarette*. Beginners are likely to try a puff or two before they attempt a whole cigarette. This probably accounts for the substantially higher percent of PNA respondents who reported that they had tried cigarettes before age 13.

### Comparison of the Prevention Needs Assessment and the Montana Youth Risk Behavioral Survey<sup>4</sup> Estimates of Tobacco Use by Youth

Junior High (YRBS grades 7 and 8; PNA grade 8)						
	YRBS '99	PNA 2000	YRBS '01	YRBS '03	PNA '04	YRBS '05
Ever smoked a cigarette	54	<b>44</b>	47	40	<b>32</b>	35
Current smoker	22	<b>17</b>	16	13	<b>11</b>	11
Current smokeless tobacco user	9	<b>4</b>	7	7	<b>4</b>	7
Smoked before age 13 <sup>5</sup>	32	<b>62</b>	26	21	<b>60</b>	17

<sup>3</sup> Brener ND et al. 2004. Methodology of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System. MMWR Recommendations and Reports. 53(RR12):1-13. <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5312a1.htm>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.opi.mt.gov/YRBS>

<sup>5</sup> YRBS question: How old were you when you first smoked a whole cigarette?

PNA question: How old were you when you first smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?

<b>High School (YRBS grades 9, 10, 11, and 12; PNA grades 10 and 12)</b>						
	YRBS '99	<b>PNA 2000</b>	YRBS '01	YRBS '03	<b>PNA '04</b>	YRBS '05
Ever smoked a cigarette	70	<b>65</b>	67	61	<b>51</b>	55
Current smoker	35	<b>33</b>	29	23	<b>24</b>	20
Current smokeless tobacco user	18	<b>14</b>	16	13	<b>12</b>	15
Smoked before age 13	25	<b>33</b>	25	21	<b>40</b>	18

There are two nationally representative surveys that include information about youth tobacco use: the National Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System (NYRBSS) and the National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS). The table on the next page compares the Montana PNA to these surveys.

Among Middle School students in the 2000 PNA, more Montana students reported ever trying cigarettes and more were classified as current smokers, defined as smoking on any of the 30 days before the survey. In the 2004 PNA survey, Montana rates were more in line with the national trends. These differences may be due in part to the inclusion of younger students in the NYRBSS and NYTS than in the Montana PNA.

Among high school students, the proportion of Montana students who reported ever trying cigarettes and those who reported being current smokers were similar to the national surveys, but the proportion of students who report being current users of SLT was double the national rate in both 2000 and 2004.



# Comparison of the Montana Prevention Needs Assessment and National Estimates of Tobacco Use in Youth

	NYRBSS 1999	NYTS 2000	MT PNA 2000	NYRBSS 2001	NYTS 2002	NYRBSS 2003	NTYS 2004	MT PNA 2004
<b>Middle School<sup>6</sup></b>								
Ever smoked cigarettes		36	44		33			32
Smoked in past 30 days		11	17		10		8	11
Ever used SLT		10	16		8			11
Used SLT past 30 days		4	4		4		3	4
<b>High School<sup>7</sup></b>								
Ever smoked cigarettes	70	64	65	64	57	58		51
Smoked in past 30 days	35	28	33	29	23	22	22	24
Ever used SLT		18	32		16			26
Used SLT past 30 days	8	7	14	8	6	7	6	12

<sup>6</sup> NYRBSS grades 7 and 8; NYTS grades 6 to 8; MT PNA grade 8

<sup>7</sup> NYBRSS grades 9 to 12; NYTS grades 9 to 12; YRBSS grades 9 to 12; MT PNA grades 10 and 12

## **Summary and Recommendations**

### **Smoking Cigarettes**

The prevalence of smoking among students surveyed in the 2004 PNA was lower than among those surveyed in the 2000 PNA. We defined current smokers as those who reported smoking at all in the 30 days before the survey. By this criterion, the prevalence of smoking declined from 27% in 2000 to 19% in 2004. A separate question asked students to characterize their own cigarette use. Thirteen percent reported that they smoked regularly in 2000, compared to only 8% in 2004, or approximately half the prevalence based on smoking at all in the past 30 days. Based on either criterion, smoking prevalence among students has declined sharply, but still nearly one in five students smoked in 2004.

In the 2004 PNA, smoking was slightly more prevalent among girls (21%) than boys (17%). Smoking increased markedly with grade (11%, 19%, and 28% among 8th-, 10th- and 12th-graders, respectively). Twice as many Native American (37%) as White (17%) students smoked cigarettes.

Among students who smoked, the frequency of smoking (defined as the number of days smoked per week or month) declined between 2000 and 2004 but the intensity of smoking (defined as the number of cigarettes smoked) increased. Fewer students smoked daily in 2004 than in 2000 (29% and 32%, respectively), but more students smoked a pack or more a day in 2004 than in 2000 (7% and 2%, respectively).

Among students who smoked, there appeared to be two waves of initiation. Nearly half of all students reported first trying cigarettes before age 12, but this was confounded by the inclusion of students ranging in age from 10 to 18 years in the survey. Among 8th-graders, 60% first tried cigarettes before age 12, but among 12th-graders only 32% first tried cigarettes before age 12 and almost a quarter of 12th-graders did not try cigarettes until they were 16 or older. Clearly, prevention curricula must start in primary school and must be reinforced in all subsequent grades.

The large majority of all students, not only those who smoked, perceived that cigarettes were easy to get. This perception declined only moderately, from 80% to 73%, between 2000 and 2004. Among 12th-graders, more than 90% believed cigarettes were easy to get in both surveys.

This belief was not unfounded. In 2000, 29% of students who smoked in the 30 days before the survey bought their own cigarettes. This proportion actually increased to 35% in 2004. By grade, only 6% and 8% of 8th- and 10th-graders bought their own cigarettes in 2004, but 63% of 12th-graders did so. Among students who bought or tried to buy their own cigarettes in 2004, 38% were not asked for proof of age.

Students were aware that smoking is harmful to their health. In 2004, 72% believed smoking a pack or more a day incurred great risk of harm. An additional 21% believed smoking a pack or more incurred moderate risk of harm. Thus, a total of 93% of students believe smoking was moderately or seriously harmful. In 2004, 72% also believed second-hand smoke was definitely harmful to them, and an additional 23% believed it was probably harmful.

Students perceived that their parents disapproved of smoking. In 2004, 89% reported that their parents would think it was wrong or very wrong for them to smoke. A third of students lived in households with smokers and 43% reported having one or more siblings who had ever smoked. Exposure to second-hand smoke declined moderately, from 70% of students exposed in the 30 days before the survey in 2000 to 60% in 2004. This is still a very high prevalence of exposure to second-hand smoke.

The majority of students thought it was wrong for people their age to smoke. Overall, 74% reported it was wrong or very wrong in 2004, although this perception declined with age: 86% of 8th-graders believed it was wrong or very wrong for youth to smoke but only 59% of 12th-graders did.

In 2004, 49% of the respondents had one or more best friends who smoked and 40% believed smoking would make them seem cool. Ninety percent or more of the respondents reported that their schools had complete prohibitions on smoking and smokeless tobacco use on school property in 2004, but 48% reported seeing other students smoke at school in spite of school policies.

It appears that students had conflicting beliefs about smoking cigarettes. On the one hand, the vast majority knew it was harmful to smoke and to be around smokers. The vast majority knew their parents disapproved of children smoking. Most believed it was wrong for youth to smoke. On the other hand, nearly half had one or more close friends who smoked, nearly half thought smoking was cool, and one in five students smoked.

## **Using Smokeless Tobacco**

Smokeless tobacco use did not decline greatly between 2000 and 2004. In 2004, very few students (3%) reported being regular users of smokeless tobacco. Our estimate of prevalence based on reported use within the 30 days before the survey was 9%. Use of smokeless tobacco was much higher among boys (15%) than among girls (3%), was much higher in 12th-graders (14%) than among younger students, and was more common among Native American than White students (14% and 9%, respectively).

Among students who reported any use of smokeless tobacco in the 30 days before the survey in 2004, 40% reported using it daily. In 2004, 20% of smokeless tobacco users reported first trying it before age 12, 55% reported first trying it between the ages of 12 and 15, and 25% did not try it until age 16 or older. Among 8th-graders, 42% had tried smokeless tobacco by age 12. In contrast, among 12th-graders, only 13% had tried it

before age 12 and 43% first tried it at age 16 or older. As with cigarette smoking, there appears to be two waves of initiation of the use of chewing tobacco, one in the primary years and one in high school, underscoring the need for early and persistent school curricula about all forms of tobacco.

In 2004, 45% of all students who used smokeless tobacco bought it themselves. Boys were much more likely to buy their own (51%) than girls (25%), while girls were more likely to give someone else money to buy it for them (22%), borrow it from someone (34%), or receive it from an adult (14%). Only 14% of 8th-graders bought their own smokeless tobacco, but 74% of 12th-graders bought their own. It appears that smokeless tobacco may be moderately easier for students to get than cigarettes.

Fewer than half the students identified smokeless tobacco as constituting a great risk to their health, compared to three quarters of students who identified the risk of smoking cigarettes.

The proportion of students who reported that their parents would think it wrong or very wrong for them to use smokeless tobacco was very high and nearly identical to the rates for parental disapproval of cigarettes. Only 16% of students lived with someone who used smokeless tobacco in 2004, although 25% said they had one or more siblings who had ever used smokeless tobacco.

In 2004, 37% of students perceived that using smokeless tobacco was cool, an increase over 28% in 2000. This perception was highest among boys (41%) and 12th-graders (45%).

## **Recommendations**

### **1. Tobacco prevention education must start early.**

Almost half of all students first tried cigarettes before age 12.

### **2. Tobacco prevention education must be constant.**

Nearly a quarter of students in 12th grade did not try cigarettes until age 16 or older.

### **3. The negative health effects of smokeless tobacco must not be omitted from tobacco prevention education.**

Although most students were aware of the health risks of smoking cigarettes, fewer were aware of the risks of smokeless tobacco.

### **4. Laws against the sale of tobacco products to minors must be enforced.**

Students perceived that tobacco was easy to get and they were right. In 2004, one third of students who smoked bought their own cigarettes and one third of those who bought cigarettes were not asked for proof of age. Nearly half of those who used smokeless tobacco bought it themselves.

**5. Peer programs to reduce tobacco use may be more effective than other modalities.**

Students were aware that tobacco was harmful, they knew their parents disapproved, and most had internalized the message that tobacco use among youth was wrong. Nevertheless, half had close friends who smoked, 40% perceived that smoking was cool, and 37% perceived that using smokeless tobacco was cool.

**Detailed Results of the  
Prevention Needs Assessment  
for Tobacco Use**

Section I: Prevalence of Tobacco Use

Cigarettes

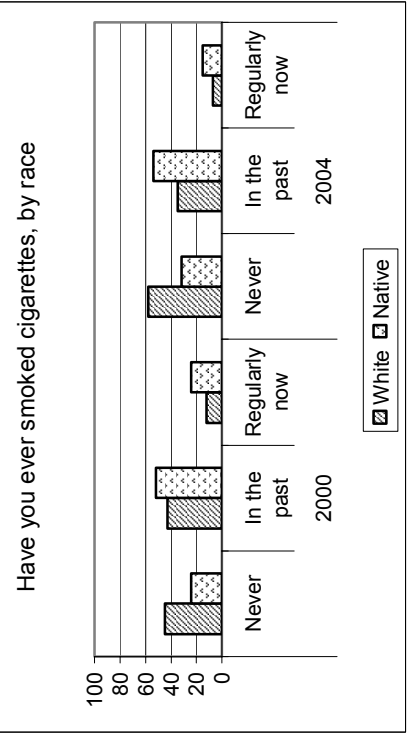
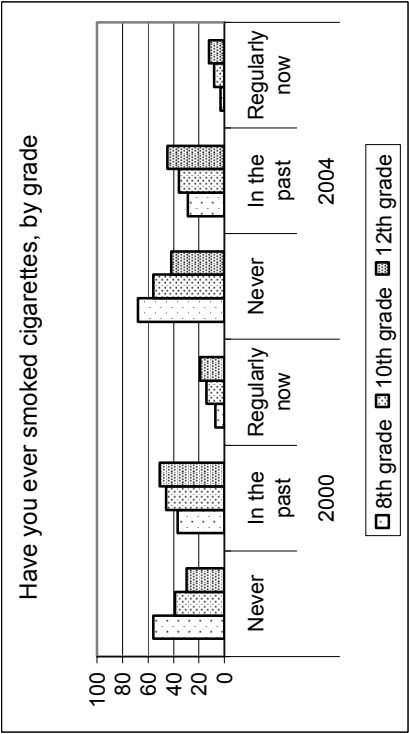
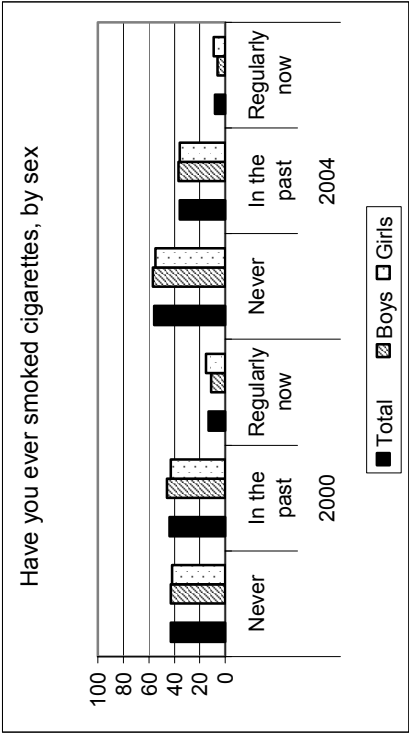
Have you ever smoked cigarettes?

- Never
- Once or twice
- Once in a while, but not regularly
- Regularly in the past
- Regularly now

The percent of students who reported never having smoked cigarettes increased from 43% in 2000 to 56% in 2004.

Similar increases in never smoking were reported by boys and girls. The largest increase in never smoking was reported by 10th graders. The smallest increase in never smoking was reported by Native American students.

Overall, 13% of students reported smoking regularly in 2000 and only 8% reported smoking regularly in 2004. However, we did not use this response to define current smokers because many students who did not report smoking "regularly now" reported smoking in the 30 days before the survey (see next page).



### Current Smokers

During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?

- 0 days
- 1 or 2 days
- 3 to 5 days
- 6 to 9 days
- 10 to 19 days
- 20 to 29 days
- All 30 days

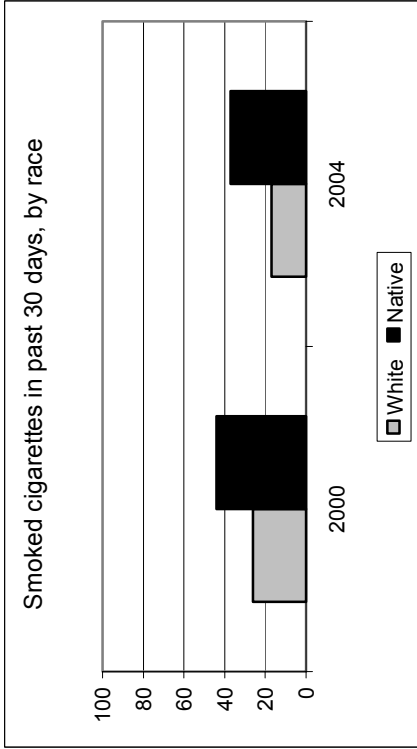
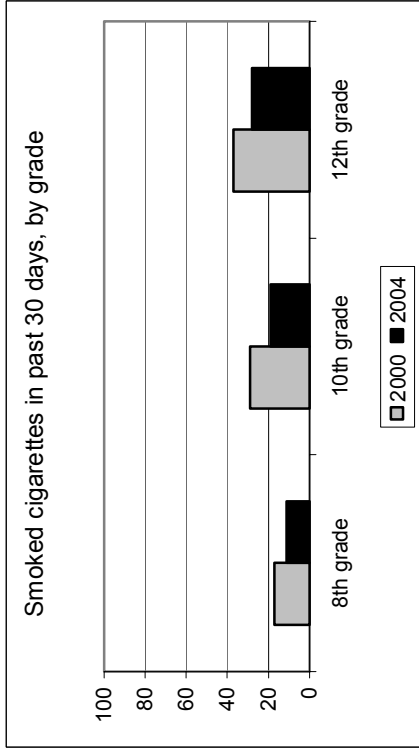
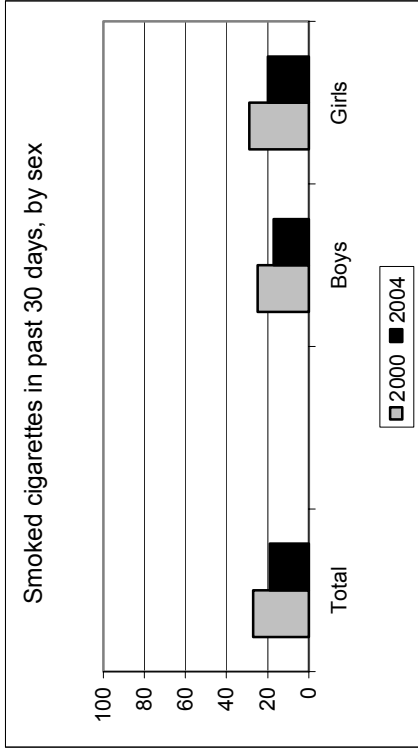
Current smokers were defined as students who reported smoking on any of the 30 days before the survey.

The prevalence of smoking among students declined from 27% to 19% between 2000 and 2004. These estimates of current smoking status are substantially higher than the percent of students who reported they were regular smokers (see previous page).

Declines of similar magnitude were reported by both boys and girls.

Declines in the prevalence of smoking were reported by students in all three grades, although the prevalence of smoking increased with increasing grade in both 2000 and 2004.

Declines were reported by both White and Native American students although the prevalence of smoking remained higher among Native American students than among White students.





Frequency of Smoking

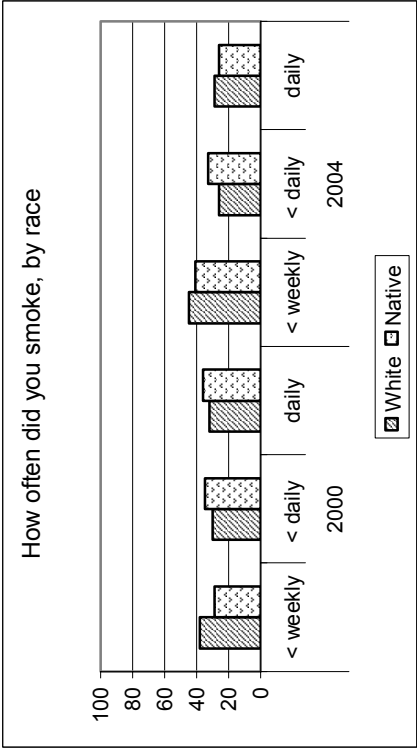
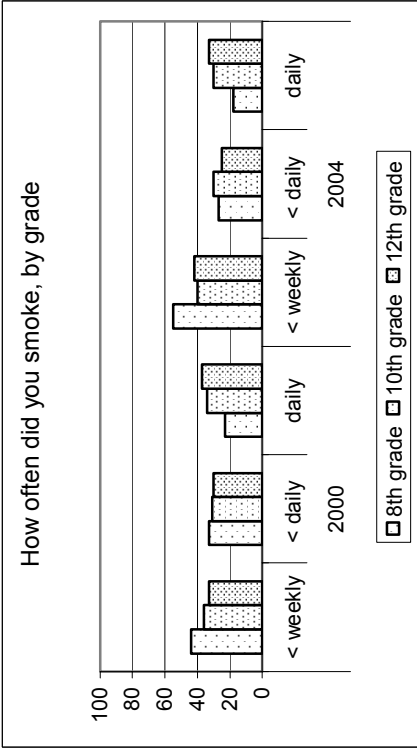
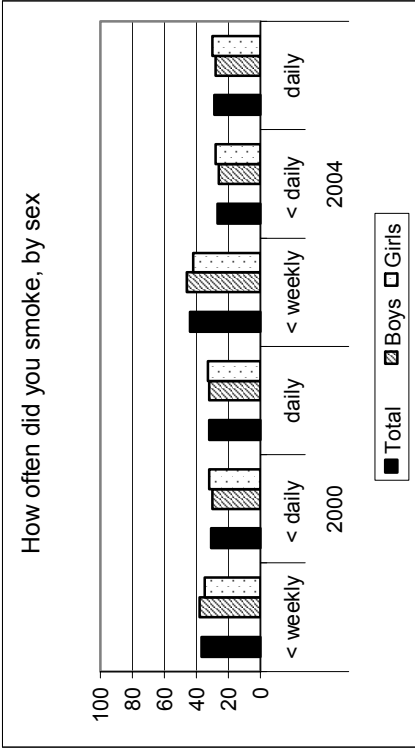
During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?

- 0 days
- 1 or 2 days
- 3 to 5 days
- 6 to 9 days
- 10 to 19 days
- 20 to 29 days
- All 30 days

Frequency of smoking was defined as the number of days on which students reported smoking, regardless of the number of cigarettes smoked per day.

Among students who smoked, there was a slight decrease in the frequency of smoking. More students reported smoking less than weekly in 2004 than in 2000. Fewer students reported smoking daily in 2004 than in 2000.

Similar patterns were reported by boys and girls, in all three grades, and by both White and Native American students.



Intensity of Smoking

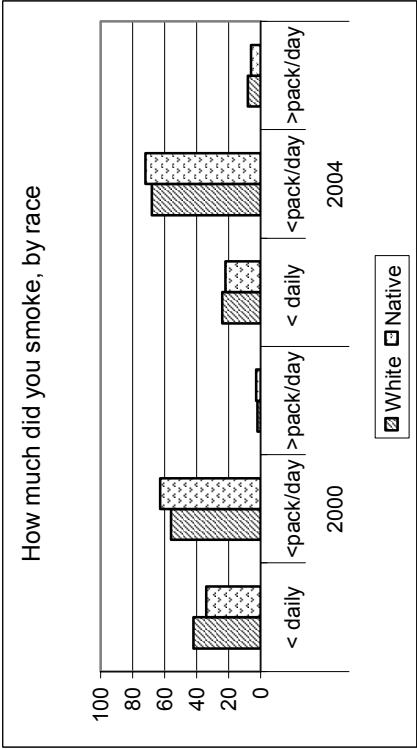
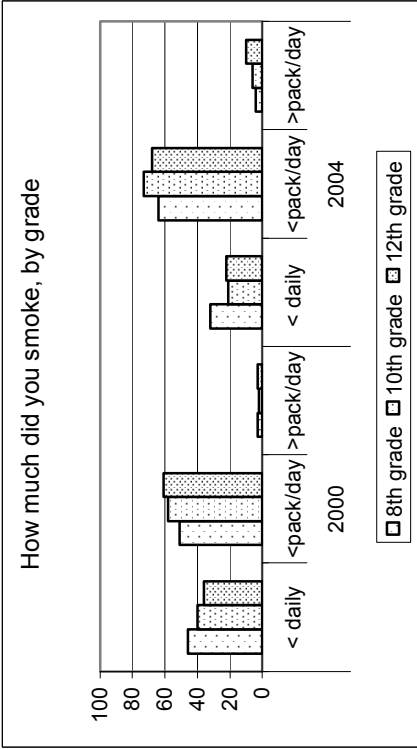
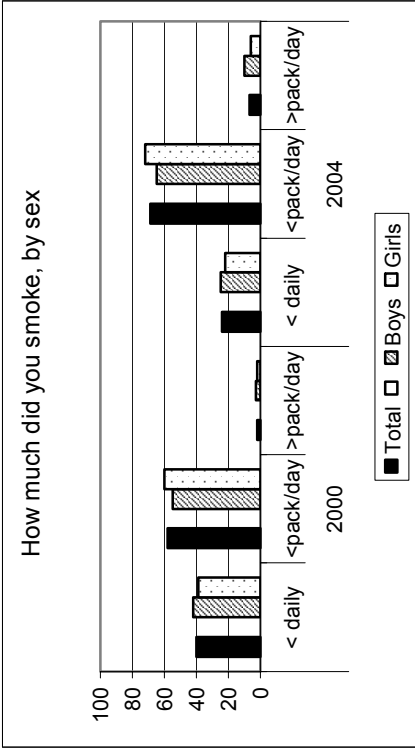
How frequently have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?

- Not at all
- Less than one cigarette per day
- One to five cigarettes per day
- About one-half pack per day
- About one pack per day
- About one and one-half packs per day
- Two packs or more per day

Intensity of smoking was defined as the number of cigarettes smoked per day.

Although the frequency of smoking decreased between 2000 and 2004 (see previous page), the intensity of smoking increased. Fewer students reported smoking less than daily, and more reported smoking daily but less than a pack a day, in 2004 than in 2000. Slightly more students reported smoking a pack or more per day in 2004 than in 2000.

Increases in smoking intensity were reported by both boys and girls, in all three grades, and by both White and Native American students.



## Smokeless Tobacco

**Have you ever used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?**

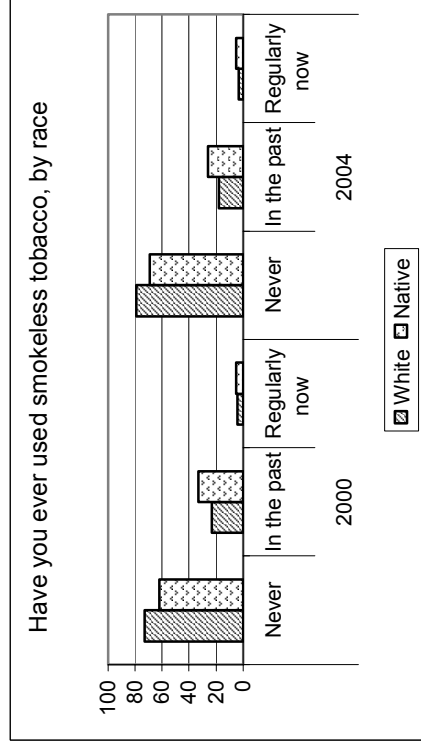
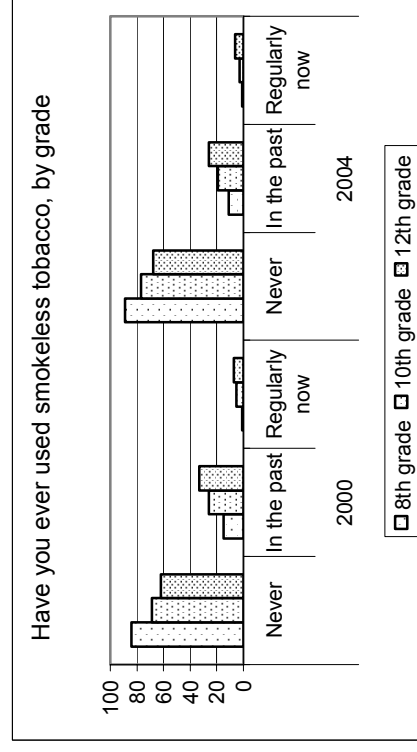
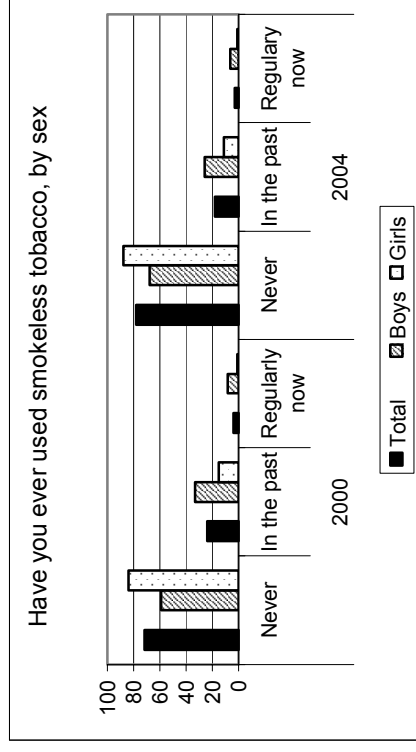
**Never**  
**Once or twice**  
**Once in a while, but not regularly**  
**Regularly in the past**  
**Regularly now**

The percent of students who reported never having used smokeless tobacco increased from 72% in 2000 to 78% in 2004.

Twice as many boys as girls had tried smokeless tobacco, and substantially more boys than girls reported using smokeless tobacco regularly.

Trying smokeless tobacco increased with grade, as did using smokeless tobacco regularly. More Native American than White students reported ever trying smokeless tobacco, although the reported rates of using smokeless tobacco regularly now were only slightly greater among Native American students.

We did not use this response to define current smokeless tobacco use because many students who did not report using smokeless tobacco "regularly now" reported using smokeless tobacco in the 30 days before the survey (see next page).



**Current Smokeless Tobacco Users**

**How frequently have you used smokeless tobacco in the past 30 days?**

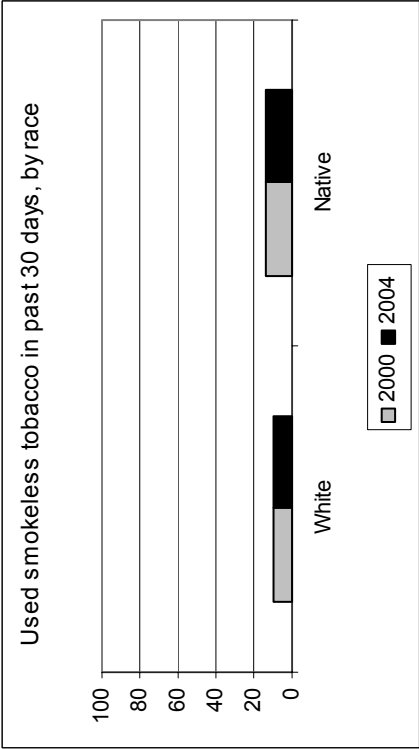
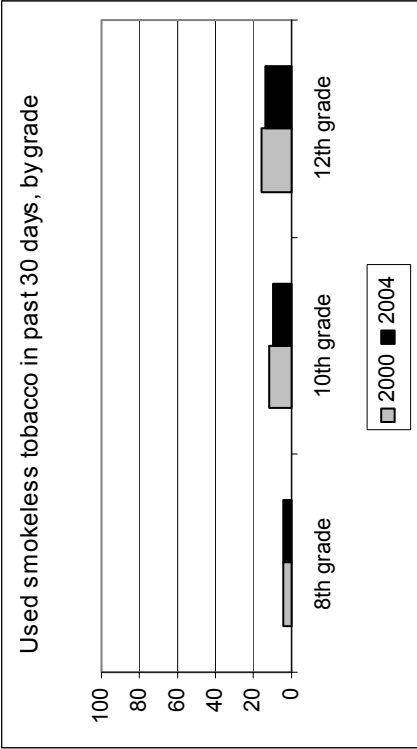
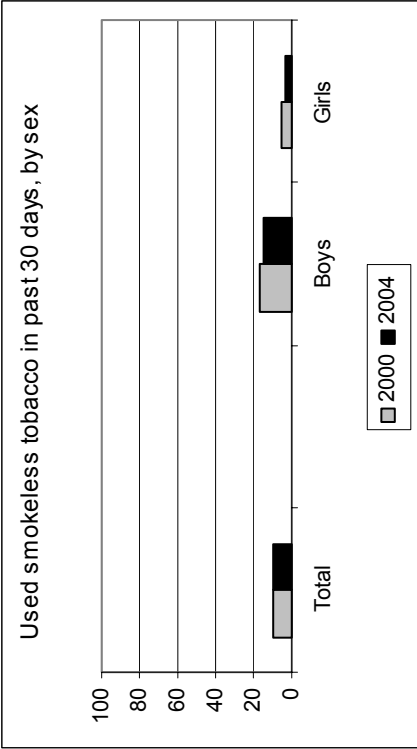
- 0 days.**
- 1 or 2 days.**
- 3 to 5 days.**
- 6 to 9 days.**
- 10 to 19 days.**
- 20 to 29 days.**
- All 30 days.**

Current smokeless tobacco users were defined as students who reported using smokeless tobacco on any of the 30 days before the survey.

The percent of students who used smokeless tobacco declined only slightly, from 10% in 2000 to 9% in 2004. More boys than girls (15% and 3%, respectively, in 2004) used smokeless tobacco.

Smokeless tobacco use increased with increasing grade, from 4% among 8th-graders to 14% among 12th-graders in 2004.

Smokeless tobacco use was prevalent among Native American (14%) than White students (9%) in 2004.



## Frequency of Smokeless Tobacco Use

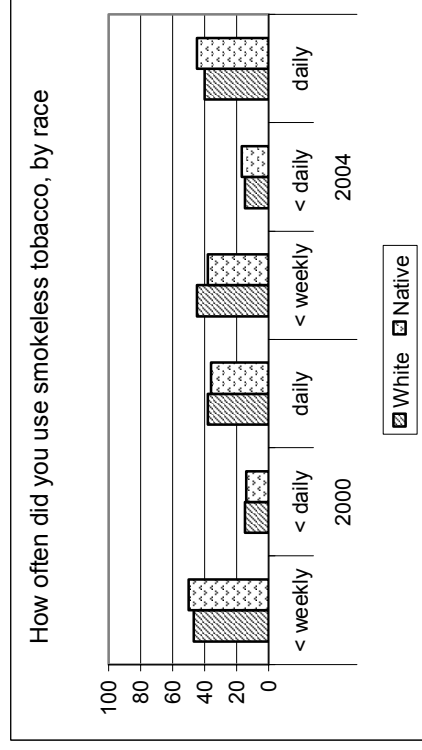
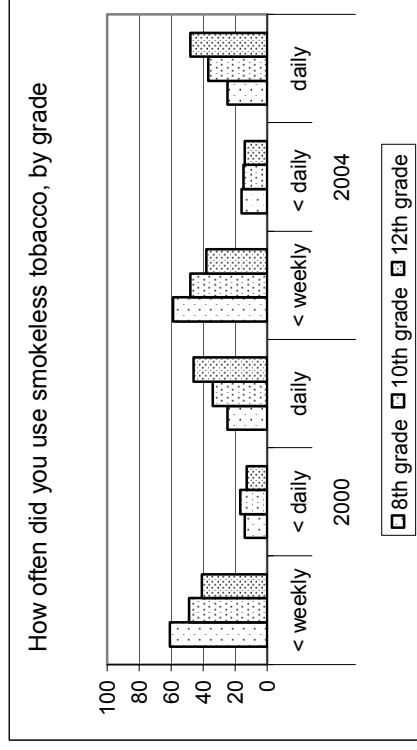
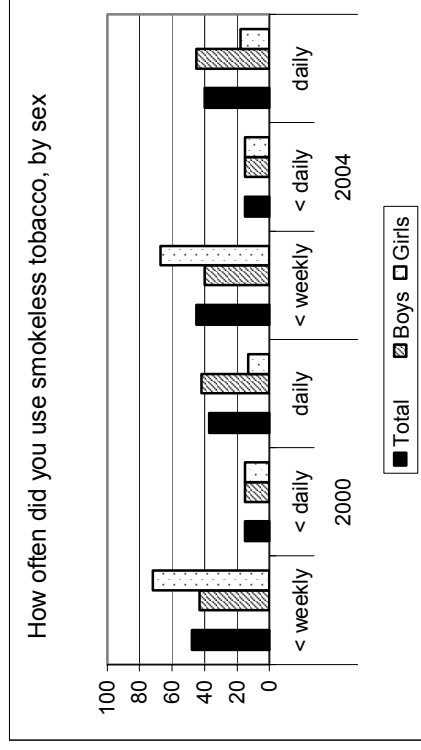
How frequently have you used smokeless tobacco in the past 30 days?

- 0 days.
- 1 or 2 days.
- 3 to 5 days.
- 6 to 9 days.
- 10 to 19 days.
- 20 to 29 days.
- All 30 days.

Although there was a slight decline in the proportion of students who reported using smokeless tobacco in the 30 days before the survey between 2000 and 2004, among those who used it, the frequency of use increased slightly.

Of the students who reported using smokeless tobacco in the 30 days before the survey, 45% reported using less than weekly but 40% reported using daily.

A slight increase in daily use was reported by both boys and girls, in grades 10 and 12, and in both White and Native American students.



## Section II: Initiation of Tobacco Use

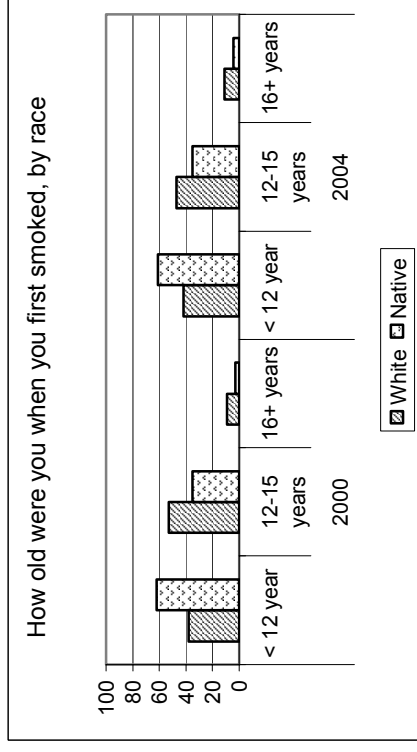
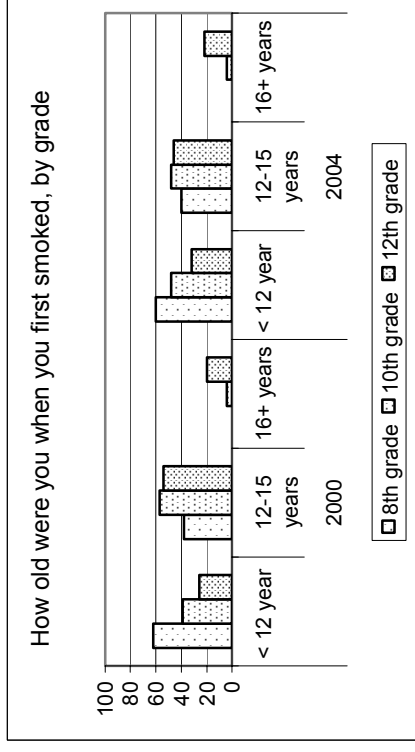
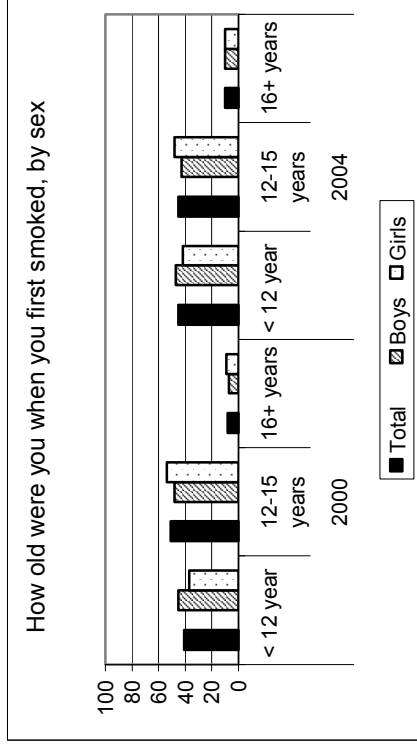
### Cigarettes

#### How old were you when you first smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?

Among the students who had ever tried cigarettes, more students reported first trying cigarettes at 12 or younger in 2004 than in 2000. This pattern was reported by both boys and girls.

Because the sample included students from ages 10 to 18 years, it is more instructive to examine these trends by grade. Among 8th-graders who had ever smoked in 2004, nearly two thirds had tried cigarettes by the age of 12. The age at first trying cigarettes increased substantially with increasing grade, with 22% of 12th-graders not trying cigarettes until they were 16 or older. This suggests there may be two waves of initiation for smoking, those who first experiment with cigarettes in primary school, and those who wait until high school.

Native American students did not report changes in age at initiation of smoking between 2000 and 2004. Nearly two thirds of Native American students who had ever tried cigarettes had done so by the age of 12, compared to only 38% of White students in 2000 and 42% in 2004.



## Smokeless Tobacco

### How old were you when you first used smokeless tobacco?

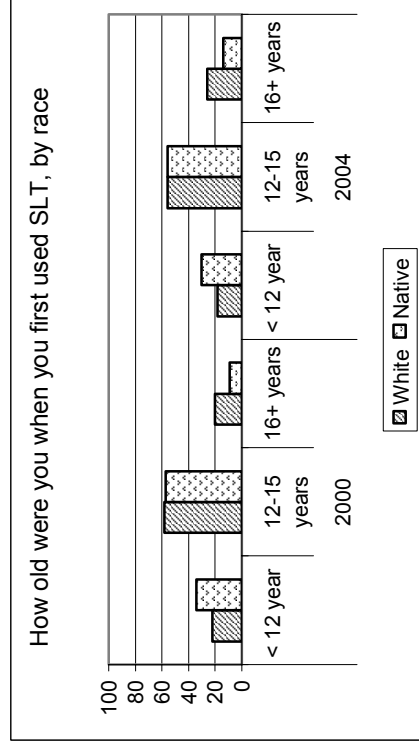
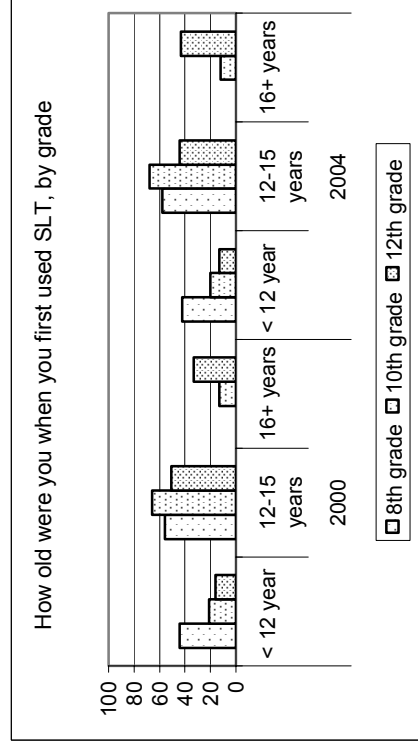
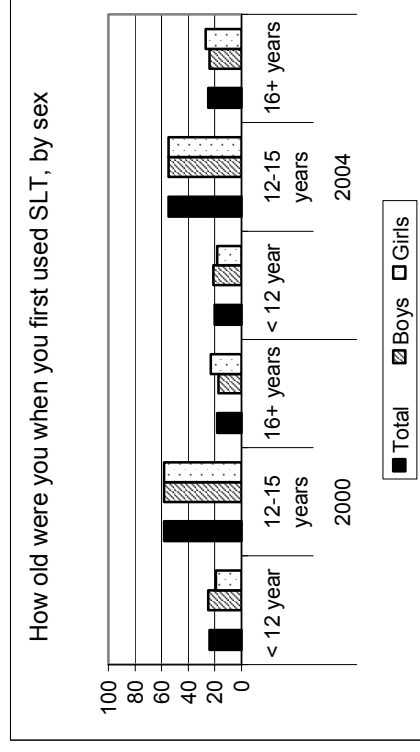
More than half of the students who had ever tried smokeless tobacco did so between the ages of 12 and 15 years. In 2004, 25% of students did not try it until the age of 16 or older, compared to 18% in 2000.

Fewer girls than boys first tried smokeless tobacco at 12 years or younger, and more girls waited until 16 or older to try it.

Because the sample included students from ages 10 to 18 years, it is more instructive to examine these trends by grade. Among 8th-graders who had ever tried smokeless tobacco in 2004, 42% had done so by the age 12. In contrast, only 20% and 13% of 10th- and 12th-graders, respectively, had tried smokeless tobacco by age 12. Among 12th-graders, 43% did not try smokeless tobacco until they were 16 or older.

This suggests there may be two waves of initiation for smokeless tobacco, those who first experiment in primary school, and those who wait until high school.

More Native American than White students reported trying smokeless tobacco by the age of 12 in both 2000 and 2004. More White than Native American students reported not trying smokeless tobacco until age 16 or older in both 2000 and 2004.



### Section III: Availability of Tobacco

#### Cigarettes

If you wanted to get some cigarettes, how easy would it be for you to get some?

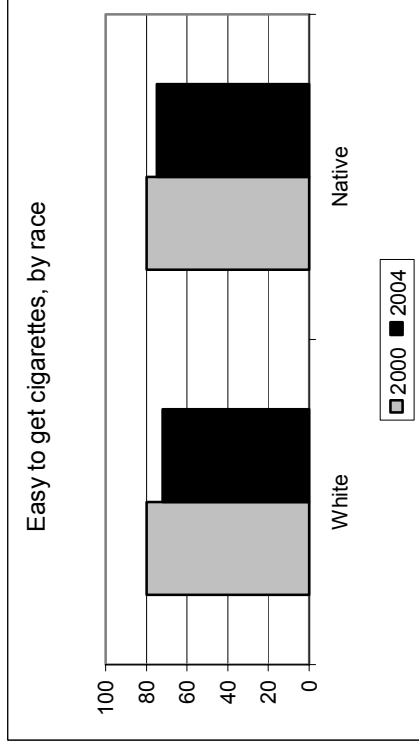
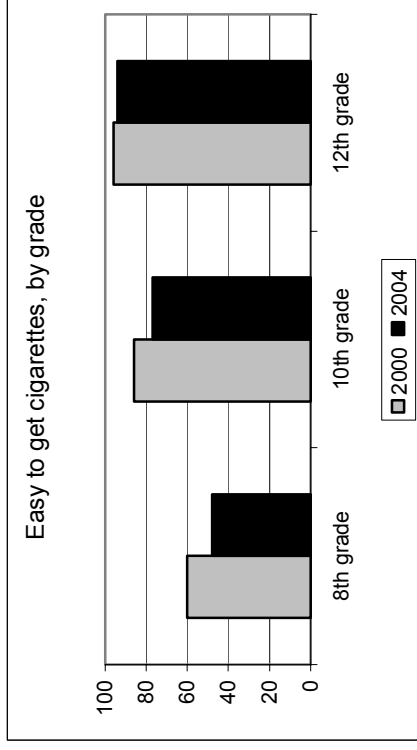
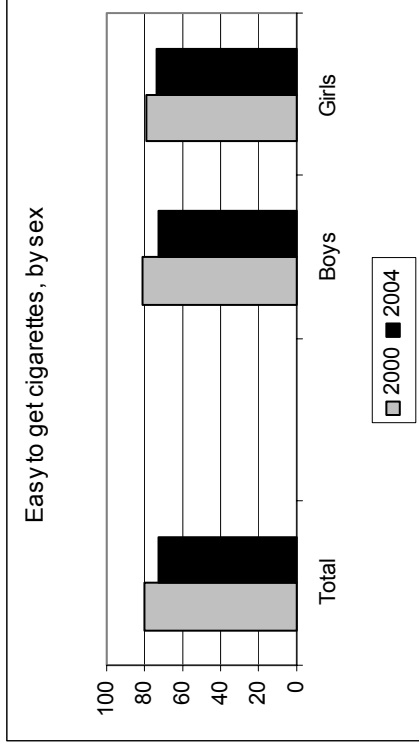
- Very hard.
- Sort of hard.
- Sort of easy.
- Very easy.

All students, not only those who smoked, were asked how easy they thought it would be to get cigarettes. Overall, 80% thought it would be "sort of easy" or "very easy" to get cigarettes in 2000. This declined to 73% in 2004.

The perception that it would be easy to get cigarettes was similar among boys and girls.

The perception that it would be easy to get cigarettes increased with increasing grade in both 2000 and 2004. In 2004, fewer students in 8th and 10th grades thought it would be easy to get cigarettes, but the proportion of those in 12th grade did not decline substantially.

The perception that it would be easy to get cigarettes was similar among White and Native American students.





**During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own cigarettes?**

- Bought them in a store.**
- Got them from someone else.**
- Gave someone else money to buy for me.**
- Stole them.**
- Got them some other way.**
- Person 18 years or older gave them to me.**

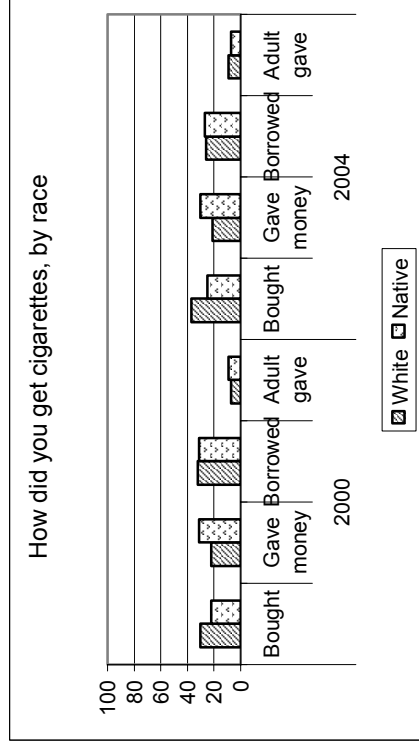
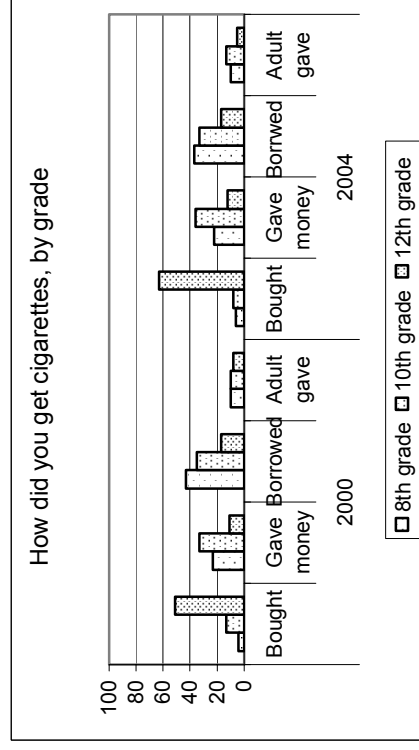
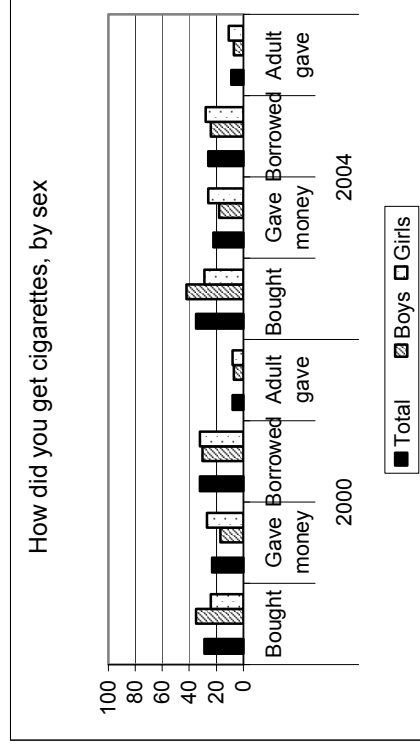
Only 27% of students reported smoking cigarettes in the 30 days before the survey in 2000 and only 19% reported smoking in 2004. Those students were asked how they had obtained their cigarettes.

In 2000, 29% reported that they bought their own cigarettes. This increased to 35% in 2004.

More boys than girls reported buying their own cigarettes and boys accounted for most of the increase between 2000 and 2004: 35% and 42%, respectively. Girls were more likely than boys to give someone else money to buy cigarettes for them.

12th-graders bought their own cigarettes more often than younger students, 51% in 2000 and 63% in 2004. Younger students more often gave others money to buy cigarettes for them or borrowed cigarettes from others.

Ten percent of 8th-graders and 13% of 10th-graders were given cigarettes by someone age 18 or older.



**When you bought or tried to buy cigarettes in a store during the past 30 days, were you ever asked to show how old you were?**

**Did not buy cigarettes.**

**No, was not asked to show proof of age.**

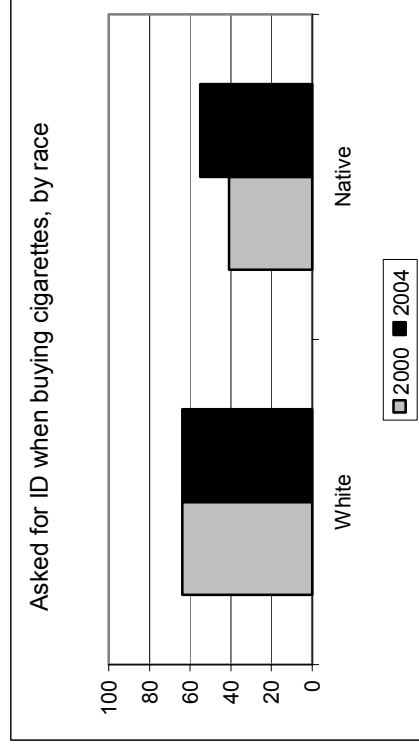
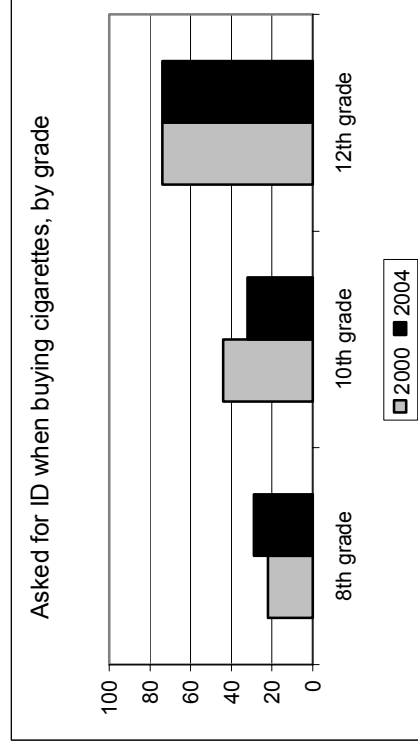
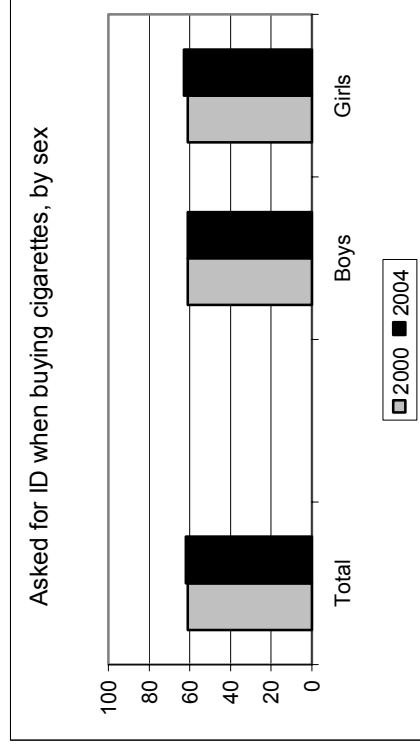
**Yes, was asked to show proof of age.**

In terms of absolute numbers, only a few students (12% of the total sample in each year) reported buying or trying to buy cigarettes for themselves in the 30 days before the survey.

Only 61% of the students who tried to buy cigarettes in 2000, and only 62% in 2004, were asked for proof of age. The proportions were similar for boys and girls.

Oddly, only 22% of 8th graders in 2000, and only 29% in 2004, were asked for proof of age, compared to 44% and 32% of 10th-graders, and 74% of 12th-graders in both years.

A smaller proportion of Native American students than White students were asked for proof of age although the percent of Native American students who were asked for proof of age increased from 41% in 2000 to 55% in 2004.



## Smokeless Tobacco

**During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?**

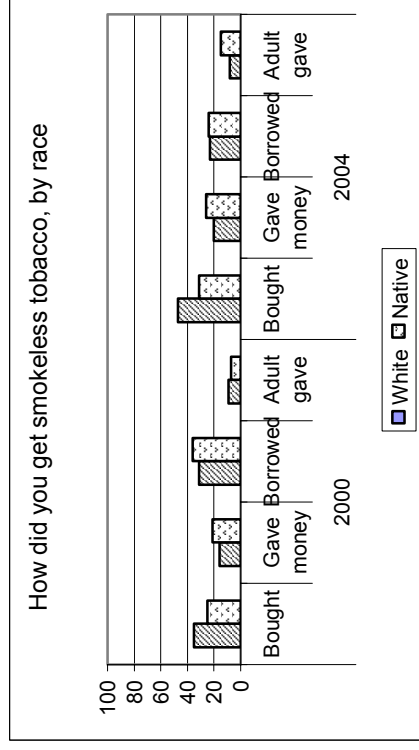
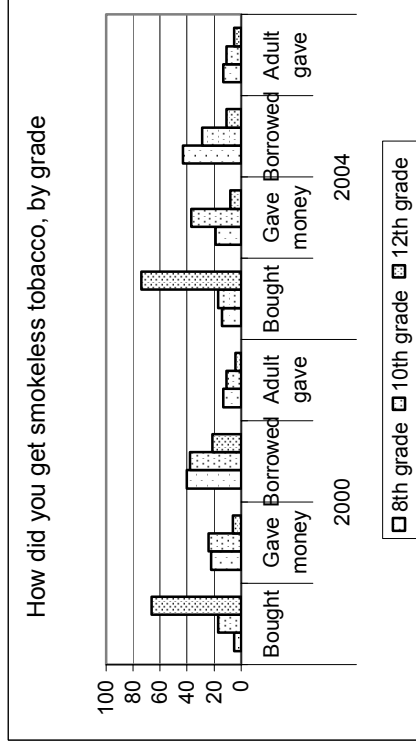
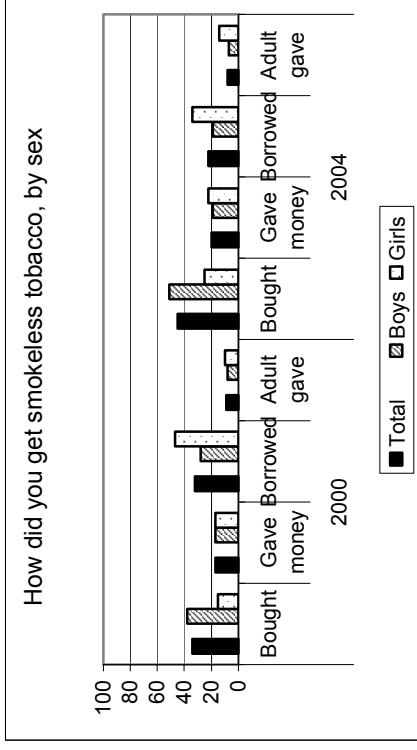
- Did not use it.**
- Bought it in a store.**
- Got it from someone else.**
- Gave someone else money to buy for me.**
- Stole it.**
- Got it some other way.**
- Person 18 years or older gave it to me.**

Of the students who reported using smokeless tobacco in the 30 days before the survey, 34% bought it for themselves in 2000 and 45% bought it in 2004.

Twice as many boys as girls who used smokeless tobacco bought it themselves in both years. Girls most often borrowed smokeless tobacco from others. In 2004, 14% of girls who used smokeless tobacco reported that someone age 18 or older gave it to them.

In 2000, 8th- and 10th-graders more often gave others money (22% and 24%, respectively) or borrowed smokeless tobacco (40% and 38%, respectively). In 2004, 14% of 8th-graders reported buying their own smokeless tobacco, while 19% gave others money, 43% borrowed tobacco, and 13% received it from someone age 18 or older.

In 2000, fewer Native American students than White students bought their own smokeless tobacco, but more gave others money to buy it for them or borrowed it. In 2004, more Native American students than White students were given smokeless tobacco by an adult.



## Section IV: Awareness of Tobacco-Related Health Risks

### Cigarettes

How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?

- No risk.
- Slight risk.
- Moderate risk.
- Great risk.

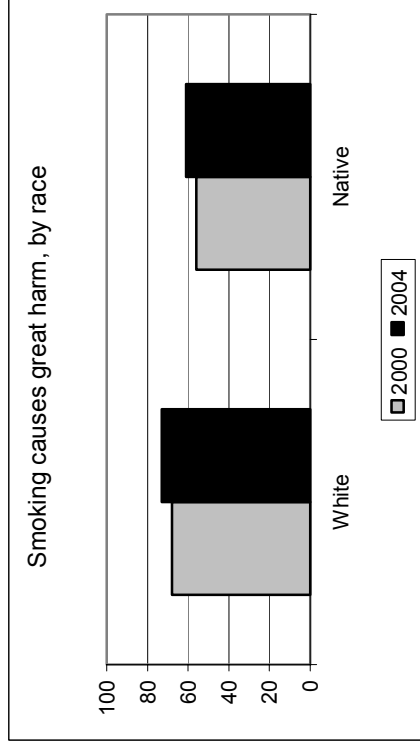
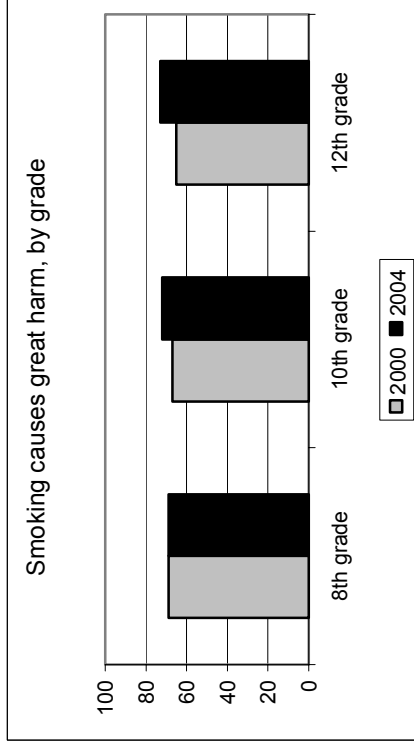
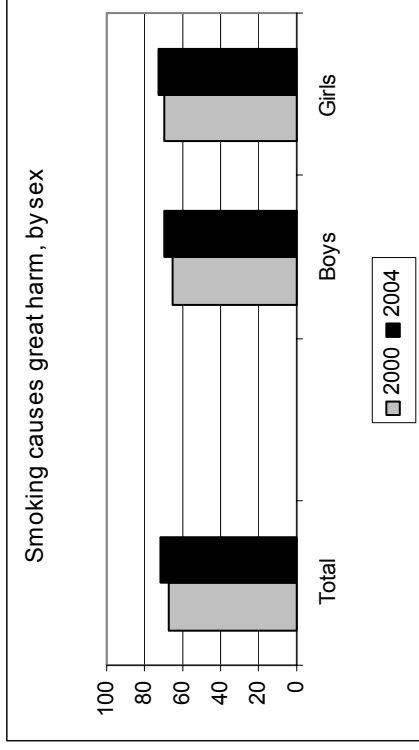
In 2000, 67% of students believed people incurred great risk by smoking a pack a day. This increased to 72% in 2004.

Increases in the proportion of students who believed smoking incurred great risk were noted for both boys and girls, in 10th and 12th grades, and for both White and Native American students.

In both years, slightly more girls than boys believed smoking incurred great risk.

In 2000, the proportion of students who believed smoking incurred great risk declined with increasing grade. In 2004, the proportion who believed smoking incurred great risk increased with increasing grade.

In both years, more White than Native American students believed smoking incurred great risk.



## Smokeless Tobacco

How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they use smokeless tobacco?

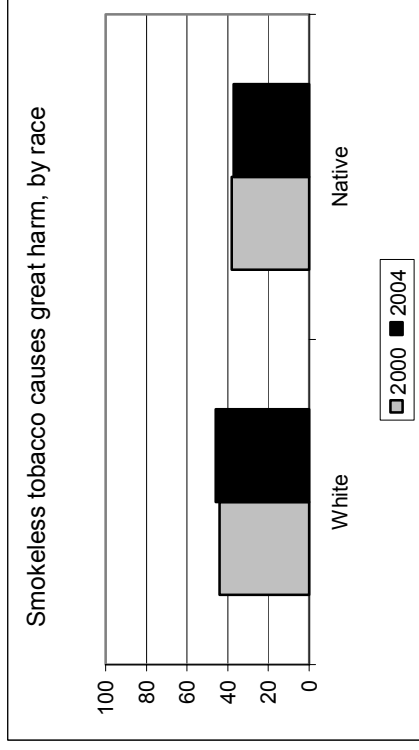
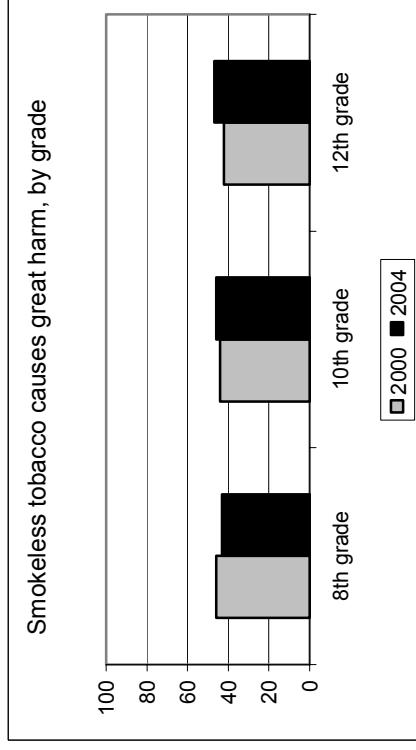
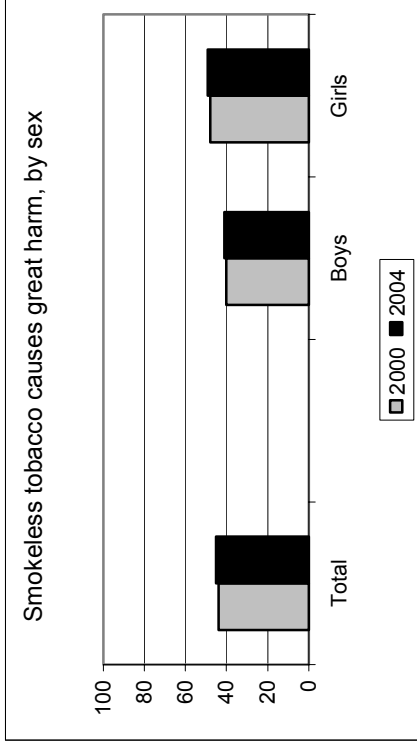
**No risk.**  
**Slight risk.**  
**Moderate risk.**  
**Great risk.**

In 2000, only 44% of students believed people incurred great risk by using smokeless tobacco. This increased only slightly to 45% in 2004.

This very modest increase was seen in both boys and girls, in 10th and 12th grades, and among White students.

In both years, more girls than boys believed using smokeless tobacco incurred great risk.

In 2000, the proportion of students who believed using smokeless tobacco incurred great risk decreased with increasing grade while in 2004 it increased with increasing grade.



## Second-Hand Smoke

Do you think the smoke from other people's cigarettes is harmful to you?

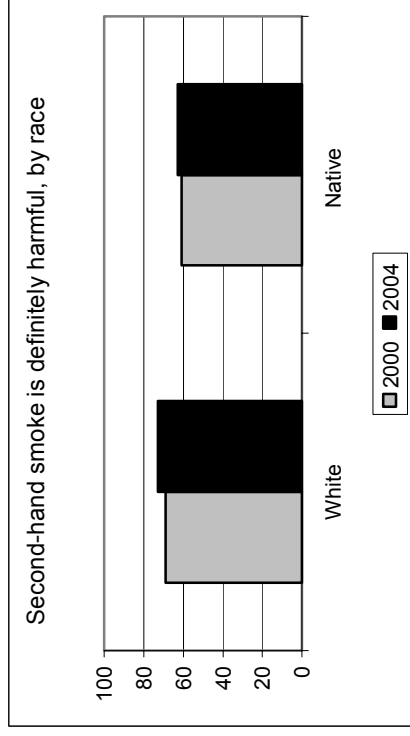
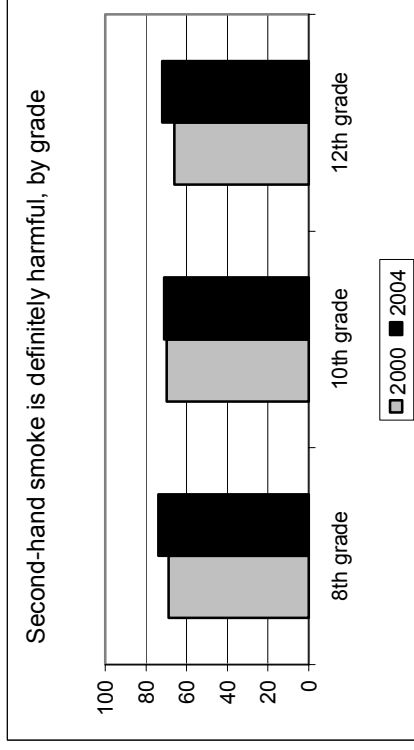
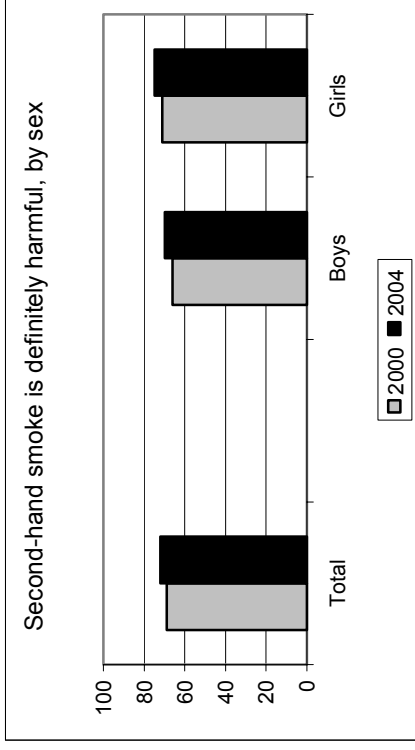
- Definitely yes.
- Probably yes.
- Probably not.
- Definitely not.

The proportion of students who believed smoke from other people's cigarettes was definitely harmful increased from 69% in 2000 to 72% in 2004. Similar increases were reported by boys and girls, in all three grades, and by White students. A more modest increase was reported by Native American students.

In both years, more girls than boys believed second-hand smoke was harmful.

In both years, the proportion of students who believed second-hand smoke was harmful declined with increasing grade.

In both years, more White than Native American students believed second-hand smoke was harmful.



Section V: Tobacco in the Home Environment

Parents' Attitudes About Smoking

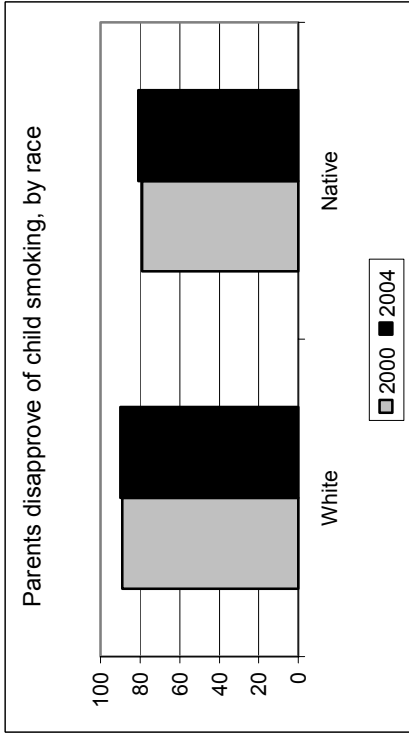
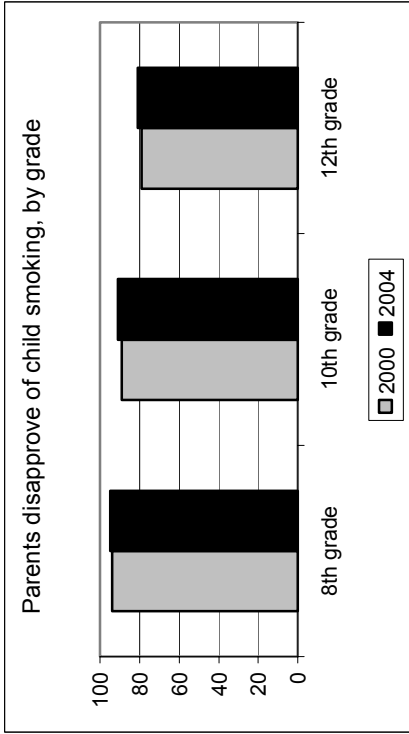
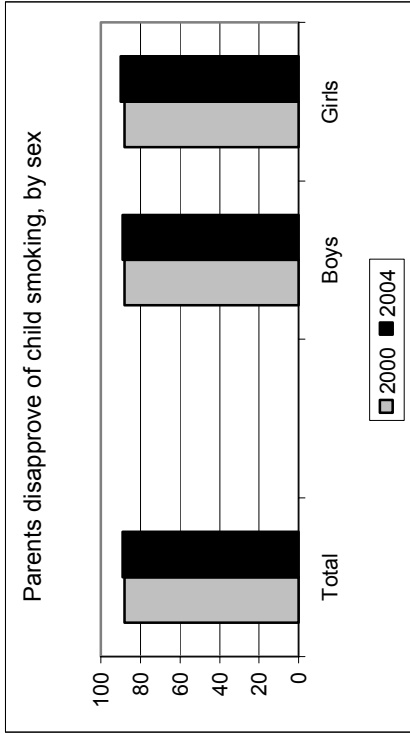
How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke cigarettes?

- Very wrong.
- Wrong.
- A little bit wrong.
- Not wrong at all.

The majority of students reported that their parents would feel it was "wrong" or "very wrong" for them to smoke cigarettes. The proportion of students who reported this increased only slightly between 2000 and 2004.

The proportion of students who reported that their parents would feel it was "wrong" or "very wrong" for them to smoke decreased with increasing grade in both years.

The proportion of students who reported that their parents would feel it was "wrong" or "very wrong" for them to smoke was higher among White than among Native American students.



## Parents' Attitudes About Smokeless Tobacco

How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to use smokeless tobacco?

**Very wrong.**

**Wrong.**

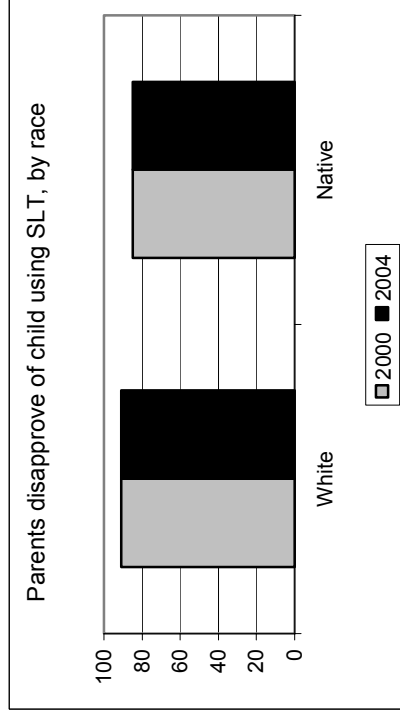
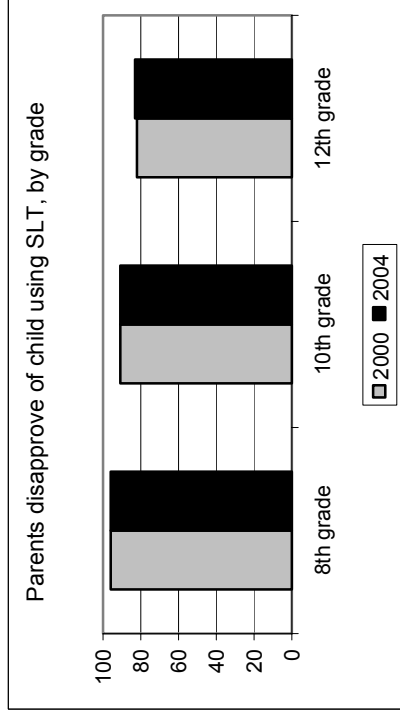
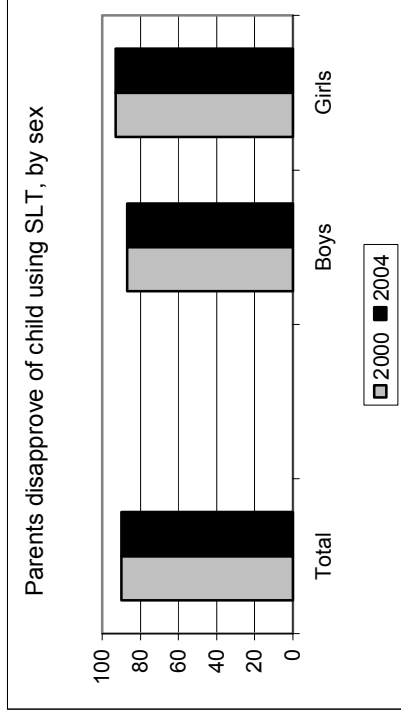
**A little bit wrong.**

**Not wrong at all.**

The majority of students reported that their parents would feel it was "wrong" or "very wrong" for them to use smokeless tobacco. The proportion of students who reported this was similar in 2000 and 2004.

The proportion of students who reported that their parents would feel it was "wrong" or "very wrong" for them to use smokeless tobacco decreased with increasing grade in both years.

The proportion of students who reported that their parents would feel it was "wrong" or "very wrong" for them to use smokeless tobacco was slightly higher among White than among Native American students.





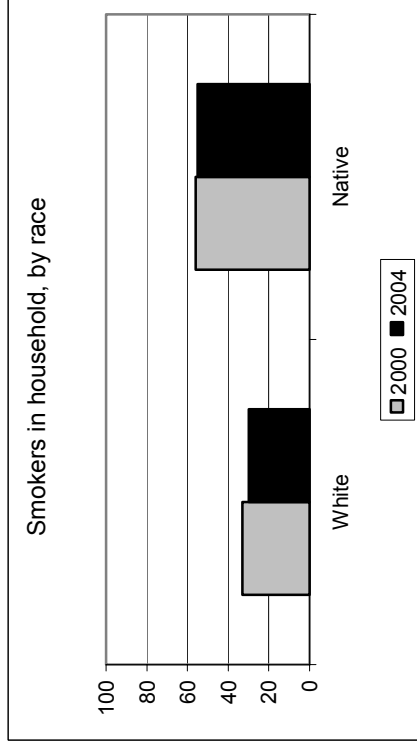
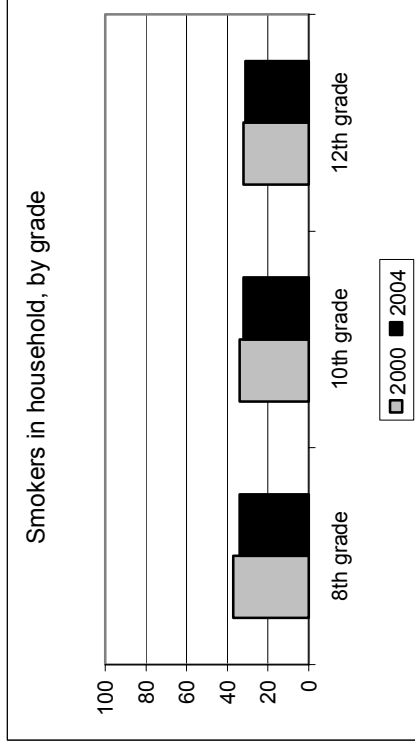
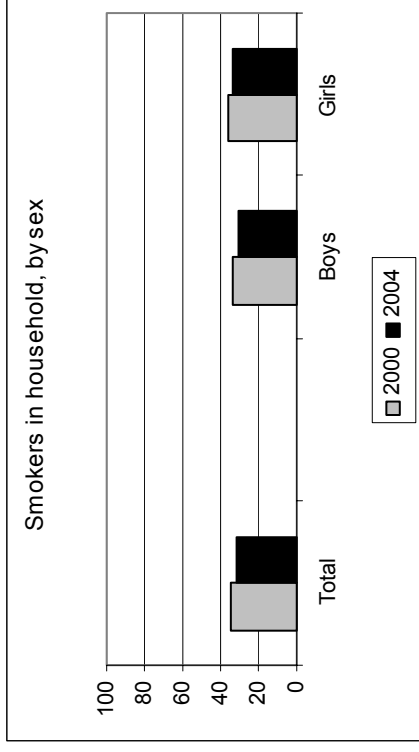
## Smokers in Household

### Not counting yourself, does anyone who lives in your home smoke cigarettes?

The percent of students who lived with one or more smokers declined very slightly, from 35% in 2000 to 32% in 2004.

Declines of similar magnitude were reported by both boys and girls, in all three grades, and by White and Native American students.

More Native American than White students lived with one or more smokers.

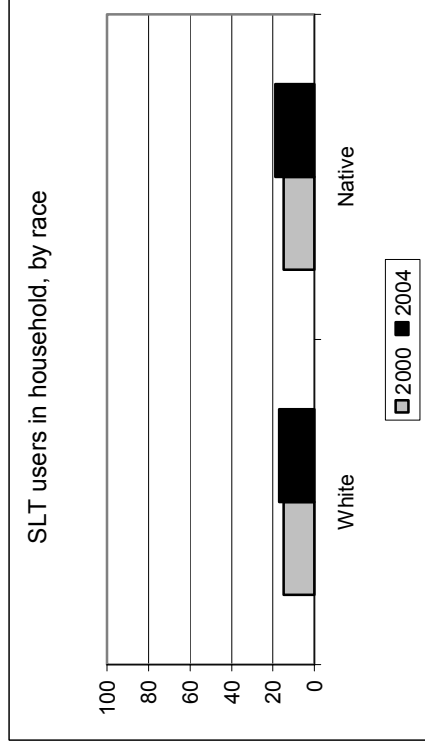
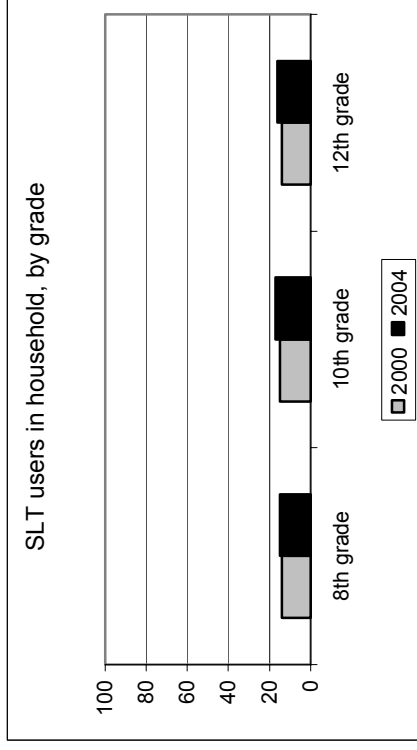
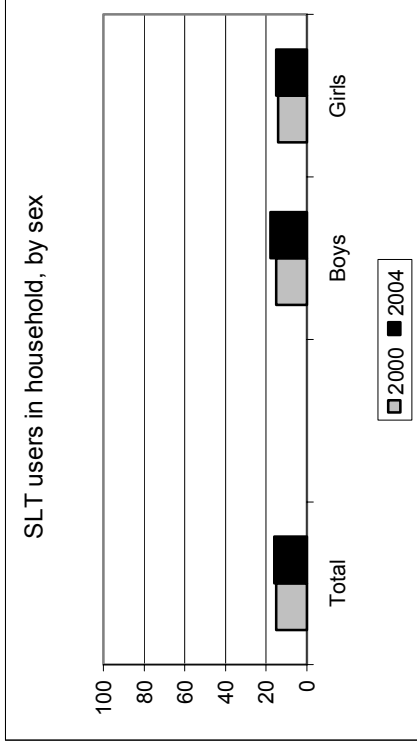


## Smokeless Tobacco Users in Household

**Not counting yourself, does anyone who lives in your home chew tobacco, snuff, or dip?**

The percent of students who reported living with one or more people who used smokeless tobacco was much lower than the percent who reported living with cigarette smokers.

Overall, the percent of students living with smokeless tobacco users increased very slightly, from 15% to 16% between 2000 and 2004. Changes of similar magnitude were reported by boys and girls, in all three grades, and by White and Native American students.



## Siblings Who Smoke

### Have any of your brothers or sisters ever smoked cigarettes?

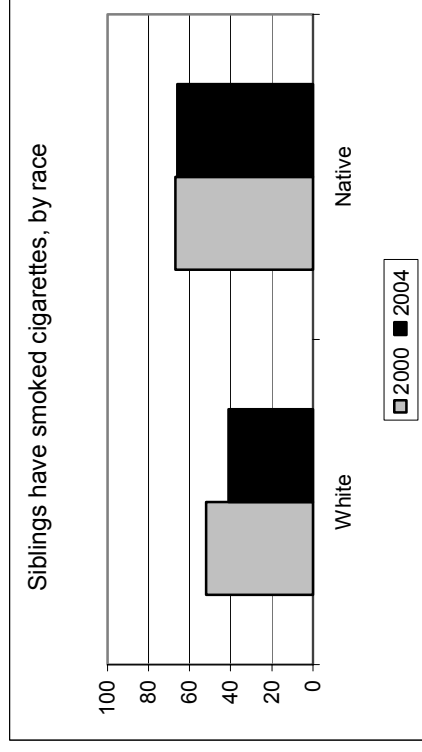
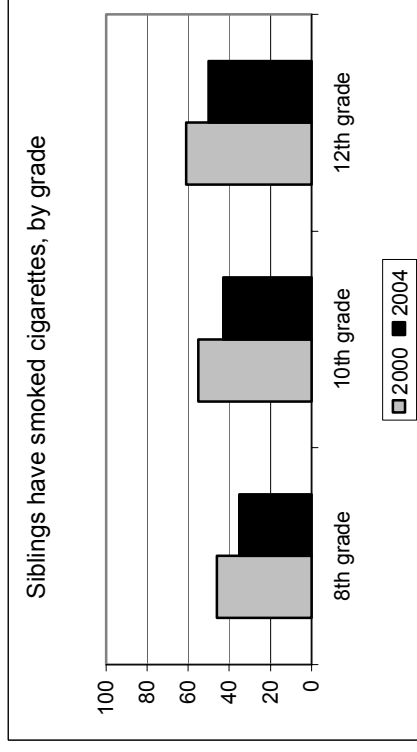
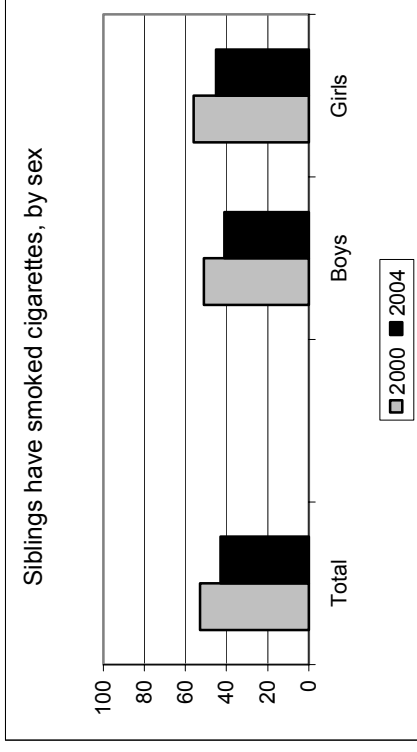
The number of students who reported that they had a sibling who had ever smoked cigarettes was higher than the number who reported currently living with a smoker.

In 2000, more than half of the students reported siblings who smoked, compared to 43% in 2004.

Decreases of similar magnitude were reported by boys and girls, in all three grades, and by White and Native American students.

The proportion of students who reported siblings who smoked increased with increasing grade in both 2000 and 2004.

The proportion of students who reported siblings who smoked was higher among Native American than among White students in both 2000 and 2004.



## Siblings Who Use Smokeless Tobacco

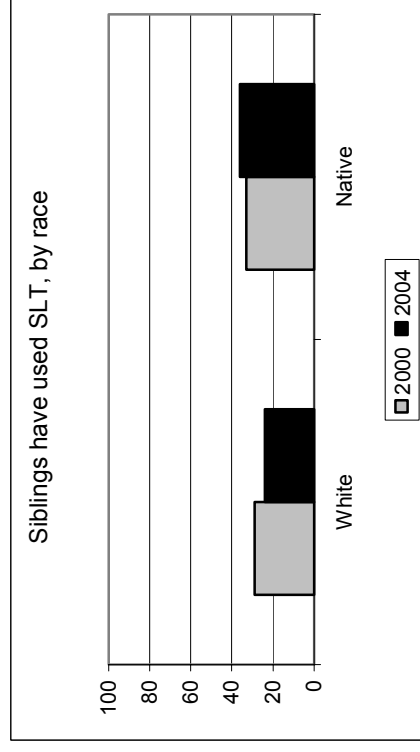
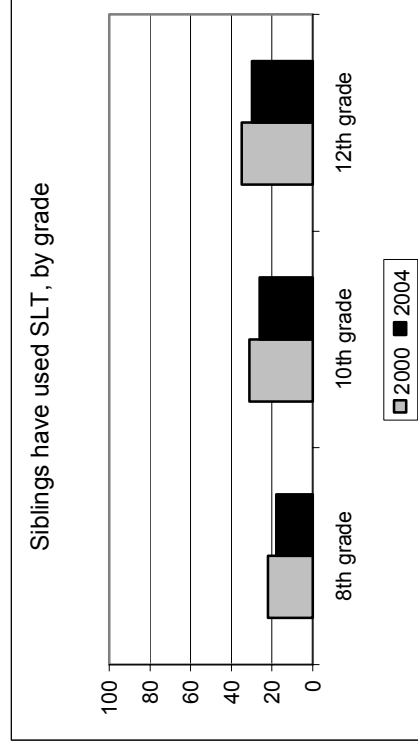
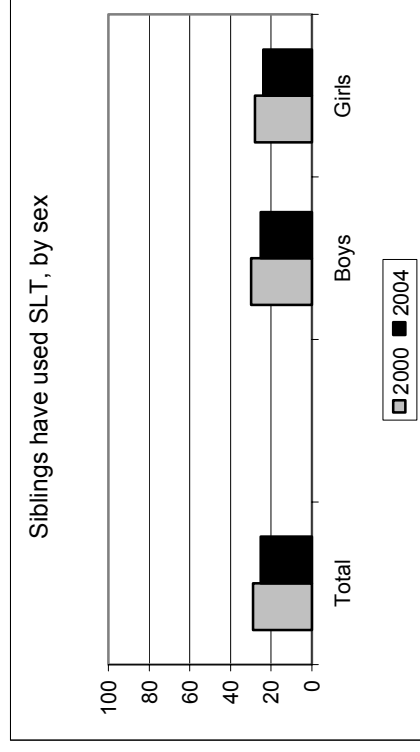
### Have any of your brothers or sisters ever used smokeless tobacco?

Although few children reported currently living with anyone who used smokeless tobacco, a substantial proportion reported that they had siblings who had ever used smokeless tobacco.

The overall prevalence was 29% in 2000 and 25% in 2004. Similar declines were noted for boys and girls, in all three grades, and for White and Native American students.

The proportion of children who had siblings who had ever used smokeless tobacco increased with grade.

The proportion of children who had siblings who had ever used smokeless tobacco was higher among Native American than White students.



Section VI: Tobacco in the School Environment

School Rules About Tobacco Use

What rules does your school have about smoking or chewing tobacco on school property?

Smoking or chewing is not allowed on school property.

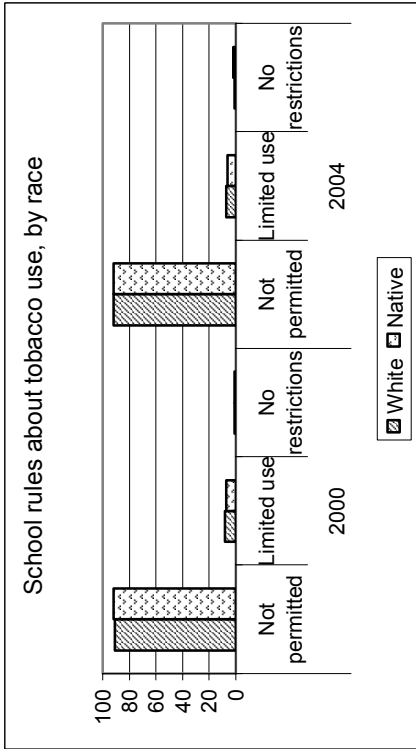
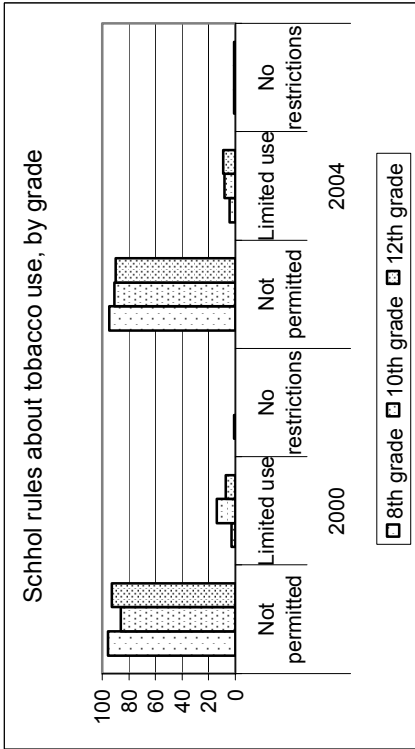
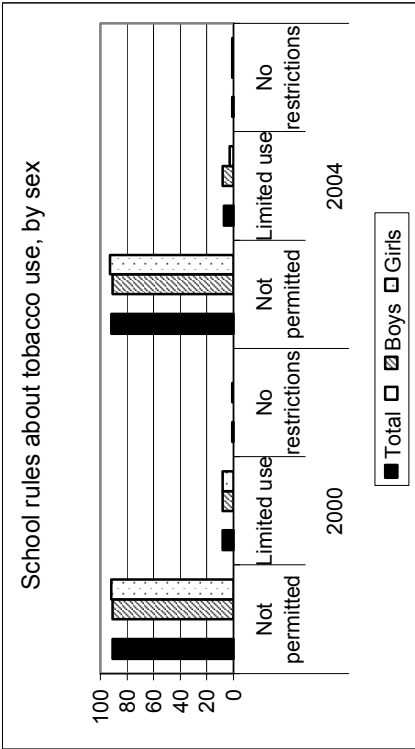
Smoking or chewing is generally not allowed with a few exceptions.

Smoking or chewing is allowed in some areas. There are no restrictions on smoking or chewing.

With the exception of 10th-graders in 2000, 90% or more of students reported that their schools had official policies completely prohibiting the use of cigarettes and smokeless tobacco on school property.

The 10th graders in 2000 reported more policies permitting tobacco use at some times or in some places than any other group. Policies permitting tobacco use at some times or in some places were reported by 4% to 9% of other students.

Only 1% or 2% of students in any group reported the absence of any restrictions on tobacco use on school property.



### Smoking at School

**During the past 30 days, have you seen any of the following groups smoking cigarettes on school property?**

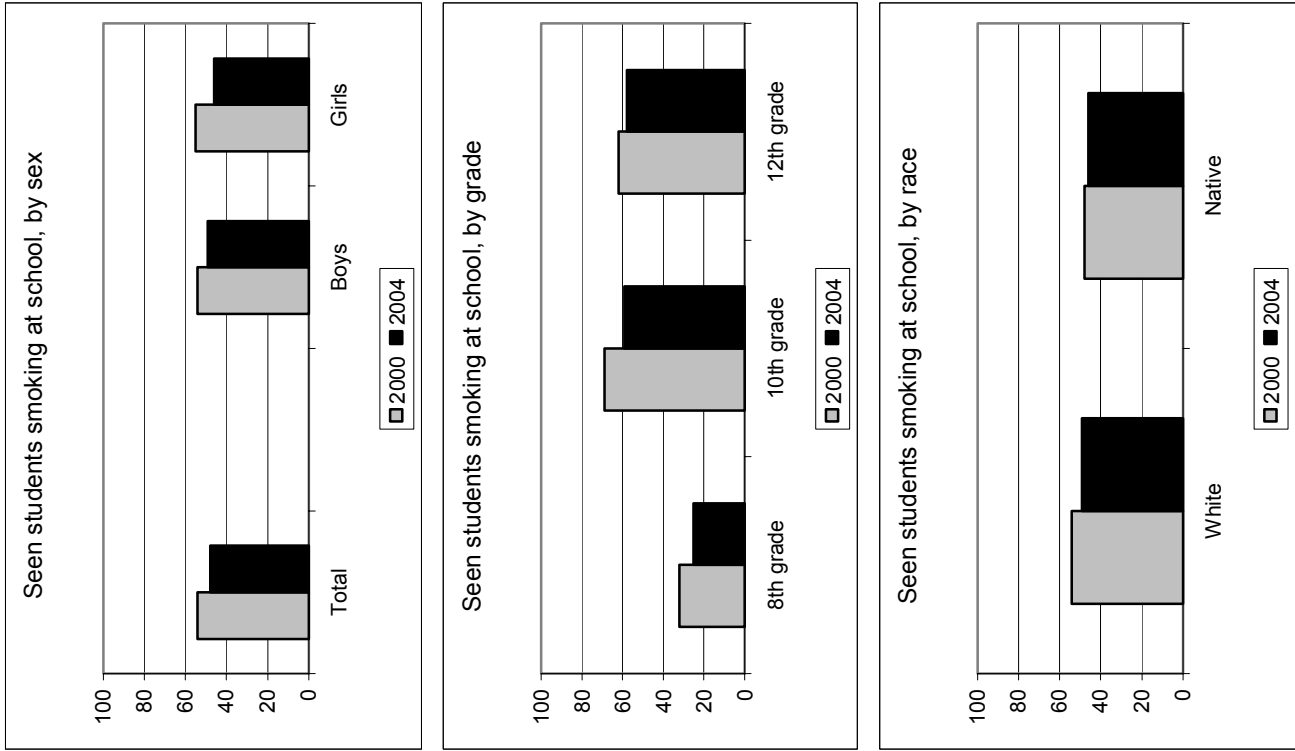
- Students.**
- Teachers.**
- Other people who work at the school.**
- People who don't work at the school.**

In 2000, 54% of the students reported seeing other students smoke on school property in the 30 days before the survey. In 2004, this had only declined to 48%. In both years, the proportion of students reporting seeing other students smoke at school was lowest among 8th-graders.

In 2000, 20% of students reported seeing teachers smoke at school. In 2004, only 15% reported seeing teachers smoke at school (data not shown).

In 2000, 15% of students reported seeing other school employees smoke at school. In 2004, only 11% reported seeing other school employees smoke at school (data not shown).

In 2000, nearly one quarter of the students reported seeing other people smoke at school. In 2004, 18% of students reported seeing other people smoke at school (data not shown).



## Section VII: Individual and Peer Perceptions About Tobacco

How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to smoke cigarettes?

**Very wrong**  
**Wrong**  
**A little bit wrong**  
**Not wrong at all**

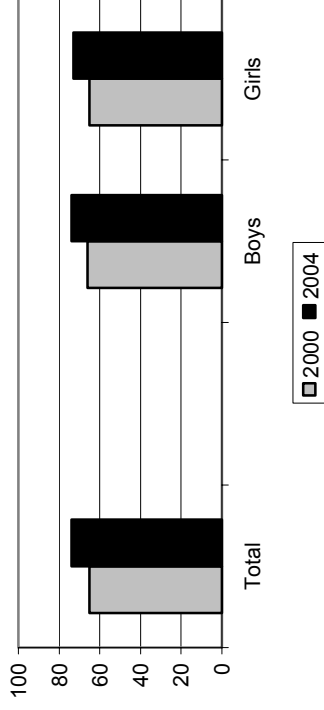
In 2000, two thirds of students believed it was "wrong" or "very wrong" for someone their age to smoke. In 2004, three quarters believed it was "wrong" or "very wrong."

Increases of similar magnitude were reported by both boys and girls and by White students.

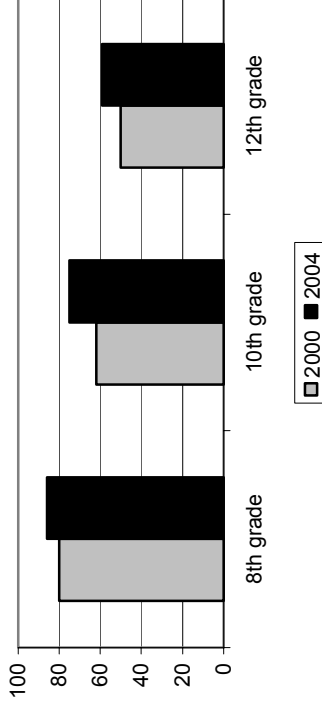
In both 2000 and 2004, the proportion of students who believed it was "wrong" or "very wrong" to smoke declined with increasing grade.

In both 2000 and 2004, more White than Native American students believed it was "wrong" or "very wrong" to smoke. There were increases between 2000 and 2004 for both White and Native American students. The increase was greater among White students.

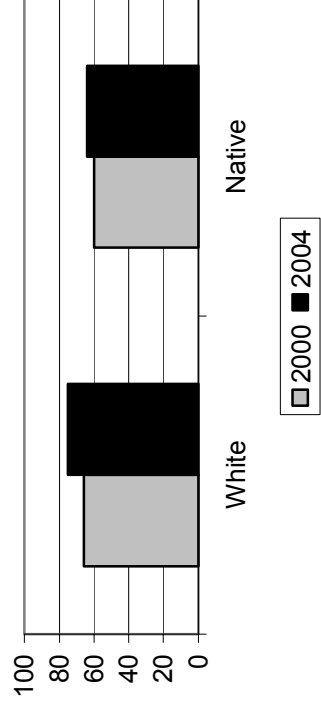
Wrong for kids to smoke cigarettes, by sex



Wrong for kids to smoke cigarettes, by grade



Wrong for kids to smoke, by race



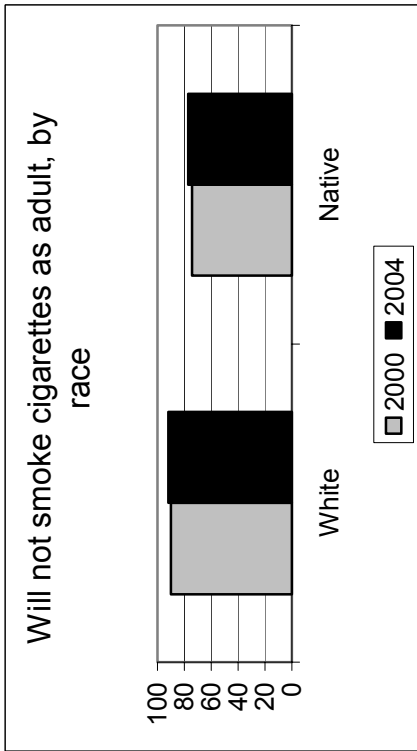
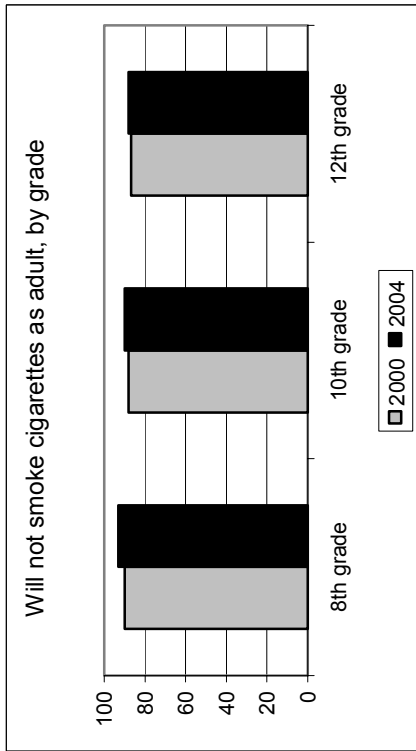
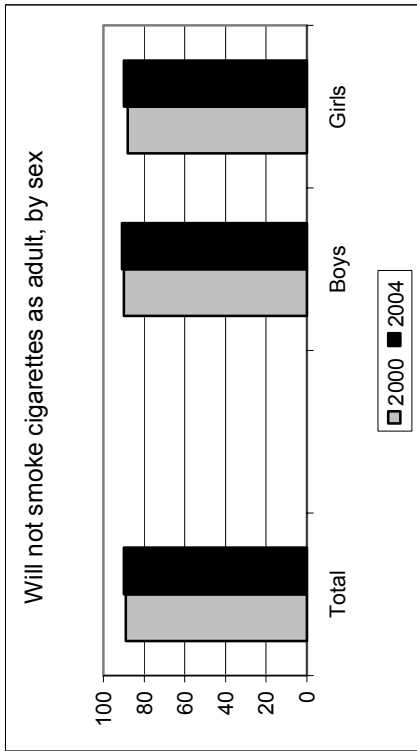
When I am an adult, I will smoke cigarettes.

NO!  
No  
Yes  
YES!

Overall, 90% or more of students did not expect to smoke cigarettes when they were adults. The proportion increased slightly from 2000 to 2004.

More 8th-graders than older students did not expect to smoke as adults and there was a slight decline with increasing grade.

More White than Native American students did not expect to smoke as adults in both 2000 and 2004.





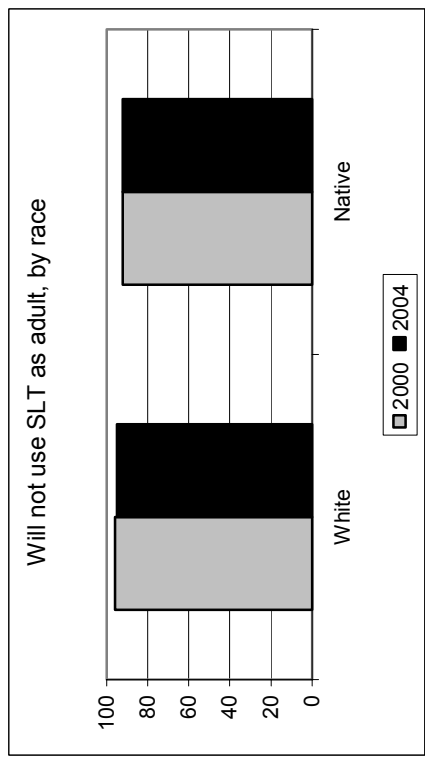
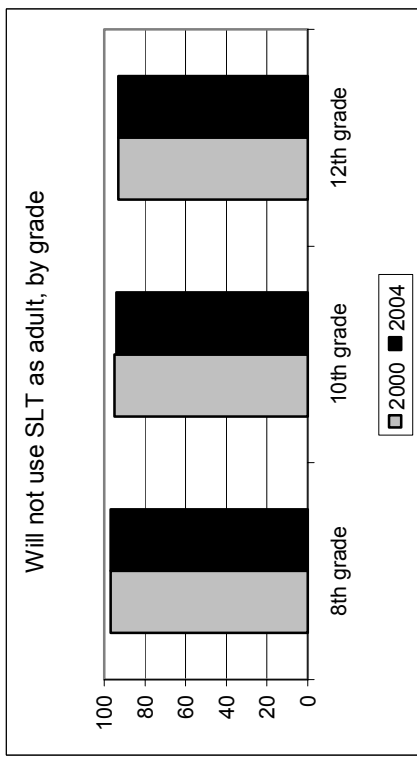
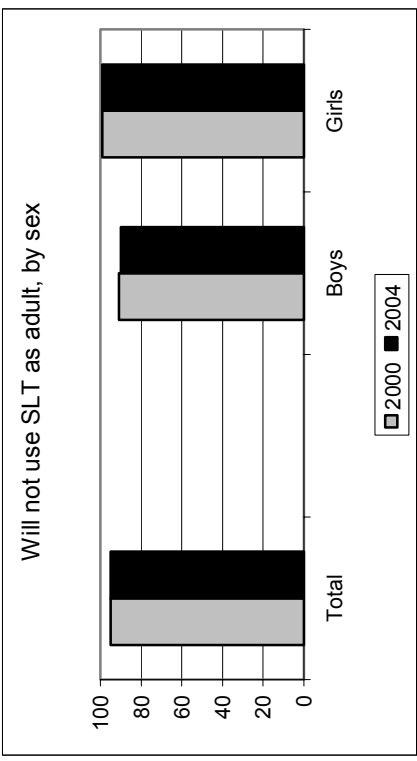
When I am an adult, I will use smokeless tobacco.

NO!  
No  
Yes  
YES!

Ninety five percent of students did not expect to use smokeless tobacco as adults in both 2000 and 2004. More than 99% of girls in both 2000 and 2004 did not expect to use smokeless tobacco, compared to 90% of boys.

The proportion of students who did not expect to use smokeless tobacco as adults declined slightly with increasing grade, but even in 12th grade, fewer than 10% of students expected to use smokeless tobacco as adults.

More Native American than White students expected to use smokeless tobacco as adult. Fewer than 10% of Native American students expected to use smokeless tobacco.



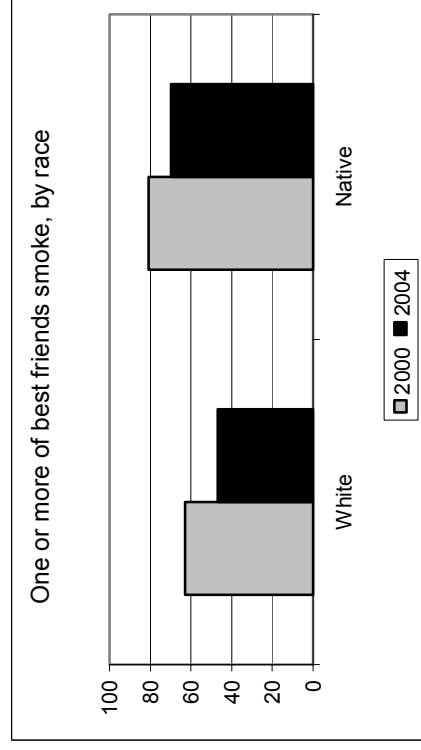
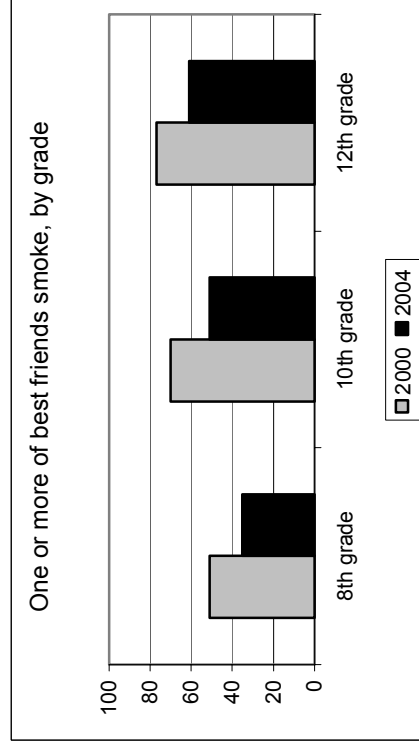
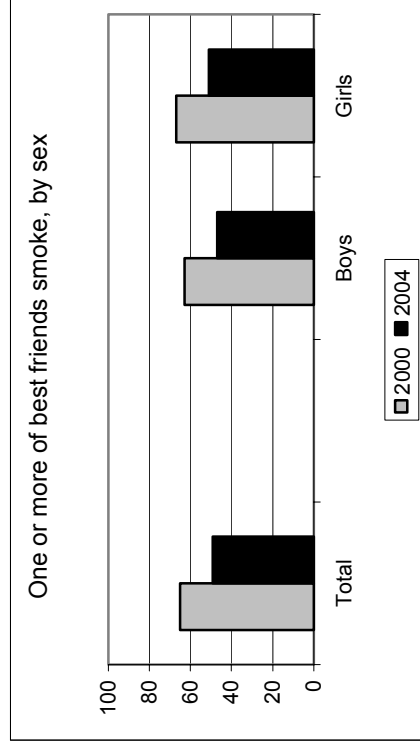
**In the past year, how many of your four best friends have smoked cigarettes?**

In 2000, two thirds of the students reported that one or more of their best friends smoked cigarettes. In 2004, the proportion had decreased to half.

Slightly more girls than boys reported that their friends smoked in both 2000 and 2004.

The proportion of students who reported that their friends smoked increased with increasing grade in both 2000 and 2004, although for each grade, the proportion was lower in 2004 than in 2000.

More Native American than White students reported that their friends smoked in both 2000 and 2004. The proportion declined between 2000 and 2004 for both races.



**What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you smoked cigarettes?**

- No or very little chance**
- Little chance**
- Some chance**
- Pretty good chance**
- Very good chance**

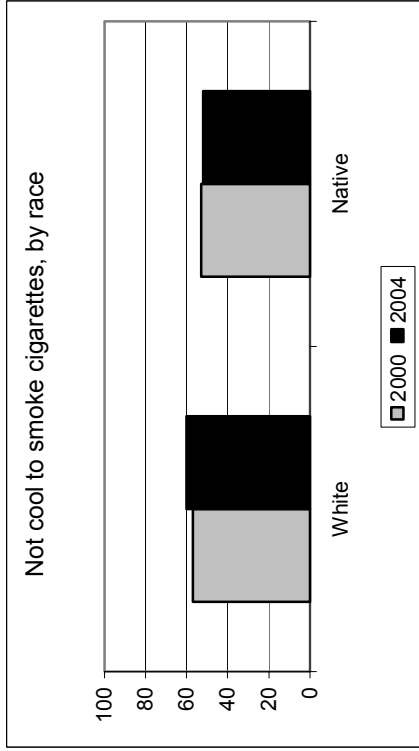
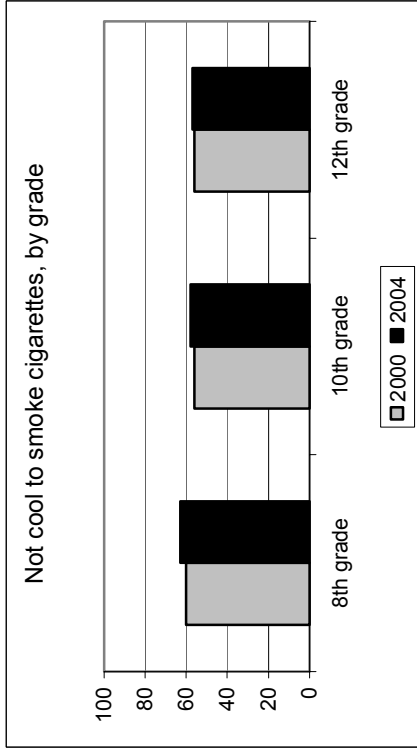
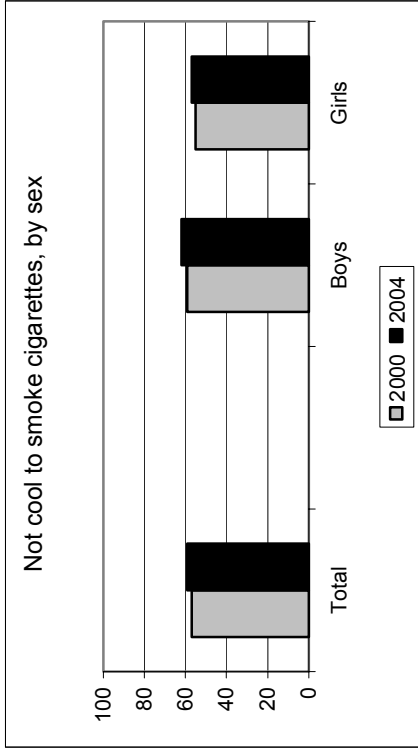
Only about 60% of all students felt that there was "no or very little chance" that they would be seen as cool if they smoked cigarettes. This perception increased only slightly from 2000 to 2004.

Conversely, 40% of the students felt that there was some degree of chance that smoking would make them look cool. These students appear to consider smoking cigarettes to be positively regarded by their peers.

Boys were slightly more likely than girls to think smoking would not make them look cool.

Students in 8th grade were more likely than older students to perceive that smoking would not make them look cool.

White students were more likely than Native American students to perceive that smoking would not make them look cool.



**What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you used smokeless tobacco?**

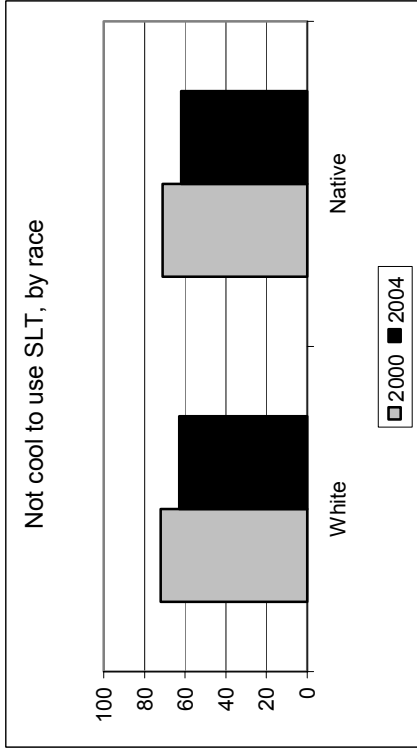
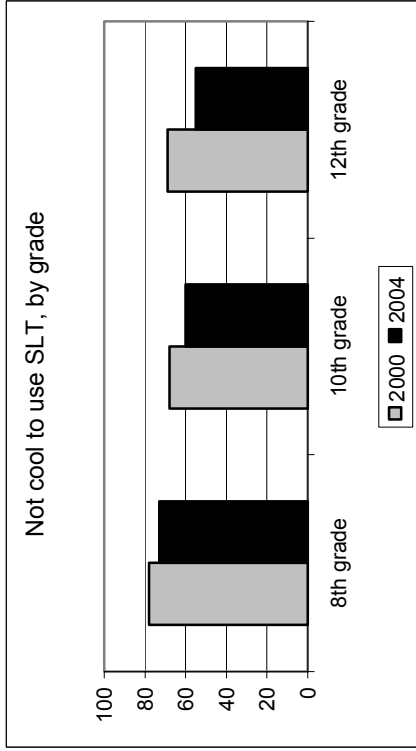
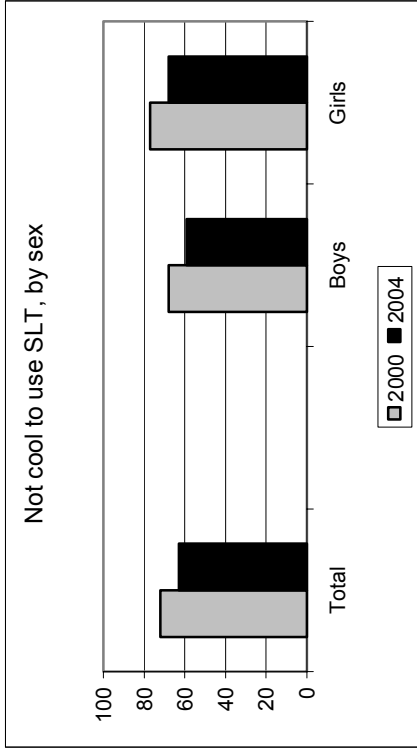
- No or very little chance**
- Little chance**
- Some chance**
- Pretty good chance**
- Very good chance**

The negative perception of chewing tobacco declined between 2000 and 2004. In 2000, 72% of students believed there was "no or very little chance" that they would be seen as cool if they used smokeless tobacco. In 2004, only 63% of students believed this.

Negative perceptions about smokeless tobacco were more prevalent among girls than boys.

The perception that smokeless tobacco is not cool declined with increasing grade in both 2000 and 2004. In 2004, only 55% of 12th grade students felt that smokeless tobacco was not cool.

White and Native American students had similar perceptions about smokeless tobacco and showed similar decreases in negative perceptions between 2000 and 2004.

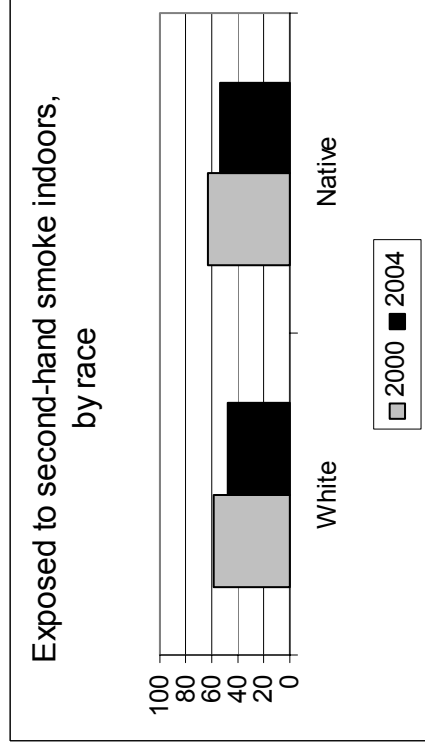
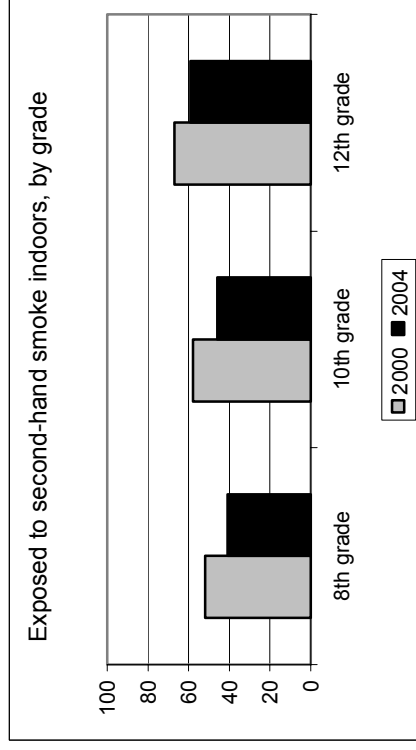
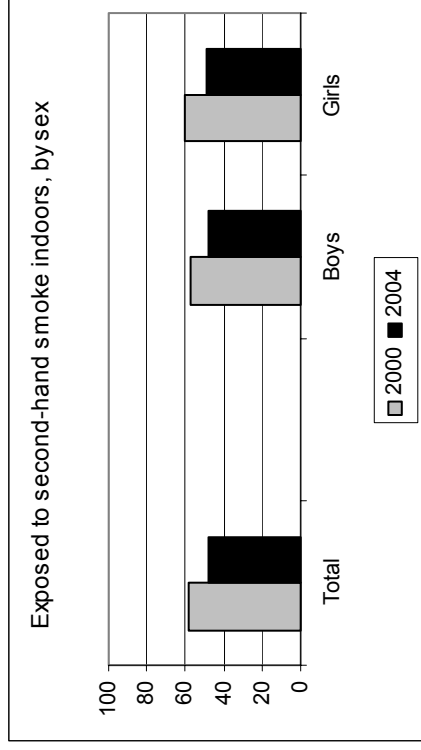


## Section VIII: Exposure to Second-Hand Smoke

### During the past 30 days, have you been with someone who was smoking in the same room?

In 2000, 58% of students reported they had been in the same room with a smoker in the 30 days before the survey, compared to 48% in 2004. Similar decreases were reported by both boys and girls, in all three grades, and by White and Native American students.

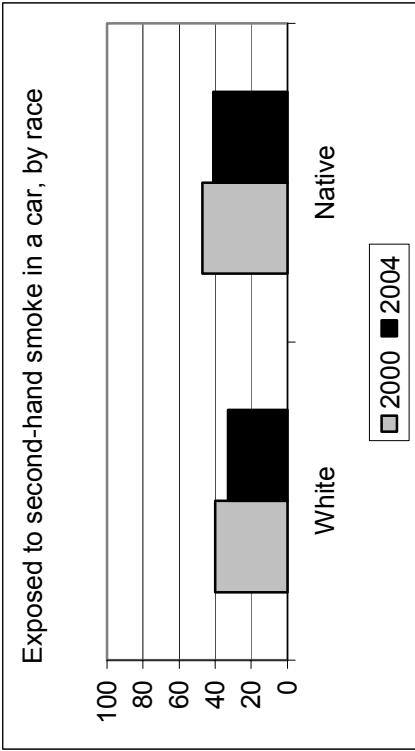
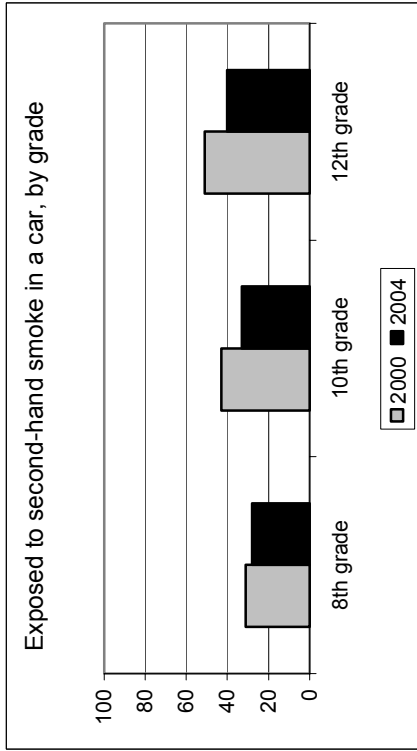
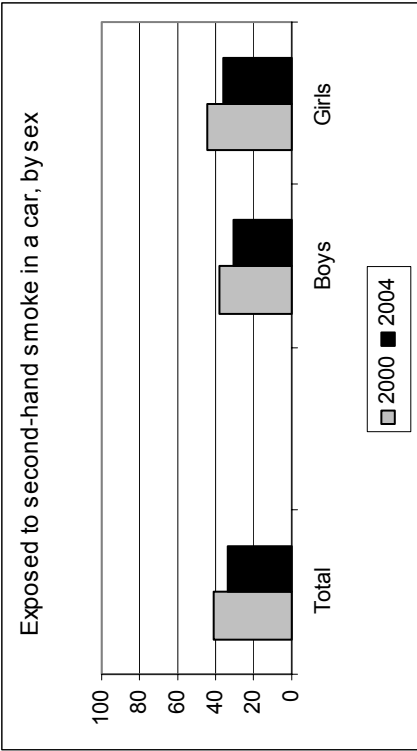
Nevertheless, in spite of this decrease, nearly half of students were still being exposed to second-hand smoke indoors in 2004.



**During the past 30 days, have you been with someone who was smoking in a car?**

In 2000, 41% of students reported being exposed to second-hand smoke in a car in the 30 days before the survey. By 2004, 34% had been exposed.

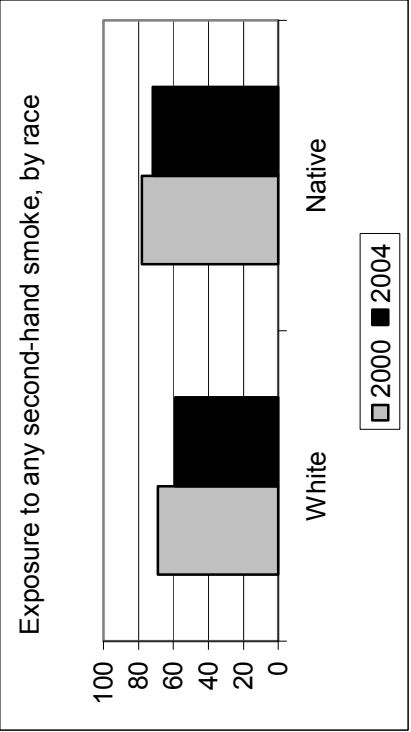
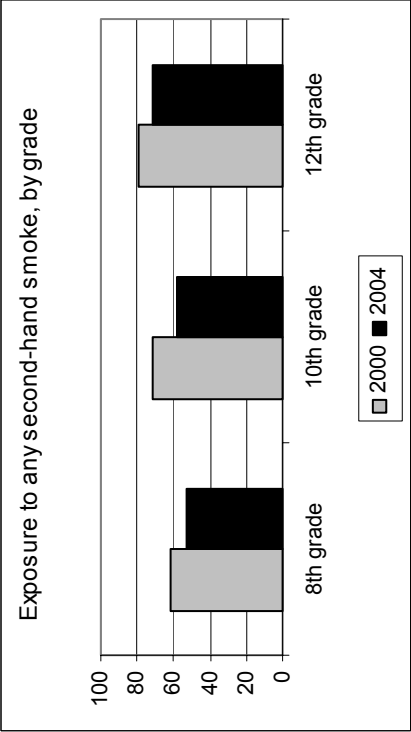
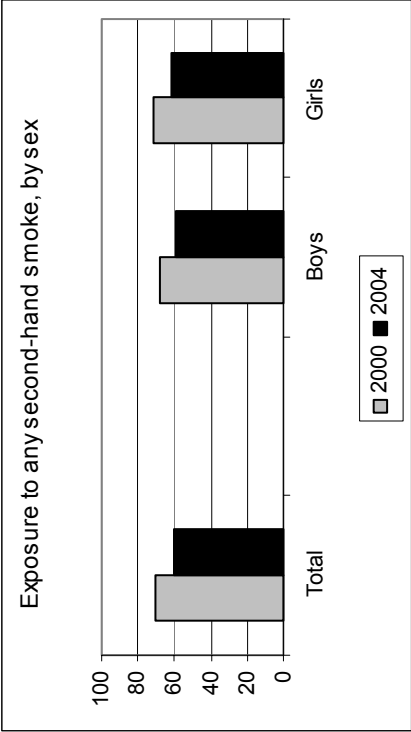
Similar declines were reported by both boys and girls, in all three grades, and by White and Native American students.



**Combined exposure to second-hand smoke, indoors or in a car or both.**

Calculating exposure to second-hand smoke as a "Yes" response to exposure in a room, in a car, or both, 70% of students were exposed in 2000 and 60% were exposed in 2004.

Although this represents a decrease in exposure to second-hand smoke, more than half of students reported being exposed to second-hand smoke in the 30 days before the survey in 2004.



## **Appendix**

### **Data Tables**

Note: All values in the tables are percents, except the Grade, Sex, and Race Distribution of Participants, which are counts.



Grade, Sex, and Race Distribtuion of Participants							
<b>2000</b>	15,596 *				<b>2004</b>	18,039 **	
Grade 8	5,470				Grade 8	5,983	
	Boys	2,700				Boys	2,935
		White	2269			White	2367
		Native	191			Native	253
		All Other	240			All Other	315
	Girls	2,770				Girls	3,048
		White	2335			White	2534
		Native	214			Native	257
		All other	221			All other	257
Grade 10	5,944				Grade 10	6,493	
	Boys	2,908				Boys	3,291
		White	2518			White	2745
		Native	150			Native	249
		All other	240			All other	297
	Girls	3,036				Girls	3,202
		White	2713			White	2742
		Native	144			Native	246
		All other	179			All other	214
Grade 12	4,182				Grade 12	5,563	
	Boys	2,109				Boys	2,768
		White	1924			White	2419
		Native	85			Native	143
		All other	100			All other	206
	Girls	2,073				Girls	2,795
		White	1870			White	2451
		Native	93			Native	150
		All other	110			All other	194
	*Exclusions					**Exclusions	
	Total respondents	18,728				Total respondents	22,044
	Honesty	513 (3%)				Honesty	1169 (5%)
	Out of grade range	1106 (6%)				Out of grade range	1700 (8%)
	Fictitious drug	487 (3%)				Fictitious drug	621 (3%)
	Heavy drug use	936 (5%)				Heavy drug use	515 (3%)

Section I: Prevalence of Tobacco Use							
Have you ever smoked cigarettes?							
	2000			2004			
	Never	In the past	Smoke regularly now	Never	In the past	Smoke regularly now	
Total	43	44	13	56	36	8	
Boys	43	46	11	57	37	6	
Girls	42	43	15	55	36	9	
8th grade	56	37	7	68	29	3	
10th grade	39	46	14	56	36	8	
12th grade	30	51	19	42	45	12	
White	45	43	12	58	35	7	
Native	24	52	24	32	54	15	
All other	38	46	16	52	40	8	
During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?							
	Percent of students who reported smoking on one or more days						
	Current smoker defined as smoking on any of the 30 days before the survey.						
	2000	2004					
Total	27	19					
Boys	25	17					
Girls	29	21					
8th grade	17	11					
10th grade	29	19					
12th grade	37	28					
White	26	17					
Native	44	37					
All other	29	21					

<b>During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?</b>							
Percent of students who reported smoking in past 30 days							
	<b>2000</b>				<b>2004</b>		
	< weekly	< daily	daily		< weekly	< daily	daily
Total	37	31	32		44	27	29
Boys	38	30	32		46	26	28
Girls	35	32	33		42	28	30
8th grade	44	33	23		55	27	18
10th grade	36	31	34		40	30	30
12th grade	33	30	37		42	25	33
White	38	30	32		45	26	29
Native	29	35	36		41	33	26
All other	31	34	34		44	26	30
<b>How frequently have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?</b>							
Percent of students who reported smoking in past 30 days							
	<b>2000</b>				<b>2004</b>		
	< daily	<pack/day	>pack/day		< daily	<pack/day	>pack/day
Total	40	58	2		24	69	7
Boys	42	55	3		25	65	10
Girls	39	60	2		22	72	6
8th grade	46	51	3		32	64	4
10th grade	40	58	2		21	73	6
12th grade	36	61	3		22	68	10
White	42	56	2		24	68	8
Native	34	63	3		22	72	6
All other	29	66	5		21	73	6

Have you ever used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco) ?						
	<b>2000</b>			<b>2004</b>		
	Never	In the past	Use regularly now	Never	In the past	Use regula
Total	72	24	4	78	18	3
Boys	60	33	8	68	26	6
Girls	84	15	1	88	11	1
8th grade	84	15	1	89	11	1
10th grade	69	26	5	77	19	3
12th grade	60	33	7	68	26	6
White	73	23	4	79	18	3
Native	62	33	5	69	26	5
All other	74	22	4	80	16	4
How frequently have you used smokeless tobacco during the past 30 days?						
	Percent of students who reported smokeless tobacco use on any of past 30 day					
	<b>Currents smokeless tobacco user defined as any use in 30 days before su</b>					
	<b>2000</b>	<b>2004</b>				
Total	10	9				
Boys	17	15				
Girls	3	3				
8th grade	4	4				
10th grade	12	10				
12th grade	16	14				
White	10	9				
Native	14	14				
All other	10	9				

How frequently have you used smokeless tobacco during the past 30 days?							
Percent of students who reported using smokeless tobacco in past 30 days							
	2000				2004		
	< weekly	< daily	daily		< weekly	< daily	daily
Total	48	15	37		45	15	40
Boys	43	15	42		40	15	45
Girls	72	15	13		67	15	18
8th grade	61	14	25		59	16	25
10th grade	49	17	34		48	15	37
12th grade	41	13	46		38	14	48
White	47	15	38		45	15	40
Native	50	14	36		38	17	45
All other	53	11	36		46	10	44

<b>Section II: Initiation of Tobacco Use</b>							
<b>How old were you when you first smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?</b>							
	<b>2000</b>				<b>2004</b>		
	< 12 years	12-15 years	16+ years		< 12 years	12-15 years	16+ years
Total	41	51	8		45	45	10
Boys	45	48	7		47	43	10
Girls	37	54	9		42	48	10
8th grade	62	38	0		60	40	0
10th grade	39	57	4		48	48	4
12th grade	26	54	20		32	46	22
White	38	53	9		42	47	11
Native	62	35	3		61	35	4
All other	54	41	5		50	42	8
<b>How old were you when you first used chewing tobacco?</b>							
	<b>2000</b>				<b>2004</b>		
	< 12 years	12-15 years	16+ years		< 12 years	12-15 years	16+ years
Total	24	58	18		20	55	25
Boys	25	58	17		21	55	24
Girls	19	58	23		18	55	27
8th grade	44	56	0		42	58	0
10th grade	21	66	13		20	68	12
12th grade	16	51	33		13	44	43
White	22	58	20		18	56	26
Native	34	57	9		30	56	14
All other	33	54	13		26	49	25

<b>Section III: Availability of Tobacco</b>								
<b>If you wanted to get some cigarettes, how easy would it be for you to get some?</b>								
Percent of students who responded "sort of easy" or "very easy."								
	<b>2000</b>	<b>2004</b>						
Total	80	73						
Boys	81	73						
Girls	79	73						
8th grade	60	48						
10th grade	86	77						
12th grade	96	94						
White	80	72						
Native	80	75						
All other	79	73						
<b>During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own cigarettes?</b>								
Percent of students who reported that they had smoked any cigarettes in past 30 days.								
	<b>2000</b>				<b>2004</b>			
	Bought	Gave money	Borrowed	Adult gave	Bought	Gave money	Borrowed	Adult gave
Total	29	23	31	8	35	22	26	9
Boys	35	17	30	7	42	18	24	7
Girls	24	27	32	8	29	26	28	11
8th grade	4	23	43	10	6	22	37	10
10th grade	13	33	35	10	8	36	33	13
12th grade	51	11	17	8	63	12	17	5
White	30	22	32	7	37	21	26	9
Native	22	31	31	9	25	30	27	7
All other	23	25	27	11	35	24	22	6

When you bought or tried to buy cigarettes in a store during the past 30 days, were you ever asked to show how old you were?								
Percent of students who reported trying to buy cigarettes who were asked for ID.								
	<b>2000</b>	<b>2004</b>						
Total	61	62						
Boys	61	61						
Girls	61	63						
8th grade	22	29						
10th grade	44	32						
12th grade	74	74						
White	64	64						
Native	41	55						
All other	48	57						
During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?								
Percent of students who reported that they had used SLT in the past 30 days.								
	<b>2000</b>				<b>2004</b>			
	Bought	Gave money	Borrowed	Adult gave	Bought	Gave money	Borrowed	Adult gave
Total	34	17	32	9	45	20	22	8
Boys	38	17	28	8	51	19	19	7
Girls	15	17	47	10	25	22	34	14
8th grade	5	22	40	13	14	19	43	13
10th grade	17	24	38	11	17	37	29	11
12th grade	66	6	21	4	74	8	11	5
White	35	16	31	9	47	20	23	8
Native	25	21	36	7	31	26	24	15
All other	26	16	34	8	53	20	14	8



Section IV: Awareness of Tobacco Related Health Risks								
How much do you think people risk harming themselves, physically or in other ways, if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes a day?								
How much do you think people risk harming themselves, physically or in pother ways, if they use smokeless tobacco?								
Percent of students who repsonded "great harm" and "moderate harm."								
	2000				2004			
	Cigarettes		SLT		Cigarettes		SLT	
	Great	Moderate	Great	Moderate	Great	Moderate	Great	
							Moderate	
Total	67	25	44	38	72	21	45	
							38	
Boys	65	26	40	38	70	22	41	
Girls	70	23	48	37	73	20	49	
							38	
8th grade	69	24	46	37	69	22	43	
10th grade	67	24	44	38	72	21	46	
12th grade	65	28	42	39	73	20	47	
							38	
White	68	25	44	38	73	21	46	
Native	56	29	38	37	61	24	37	
All other	64	24	46	33	68	23	47	
							36	
Do you think the smoke from other people's cigarettes is harmful to you?								
Percent of students who responded "definitely yes" and "probably yes."								
	2000			2004				
	Definitely	Probably		Definitely	Probably			
Total	69	26		72	23			
Boys	66	28		70	23			
Girls	71	25		75	22			
8th grade	69	25		74	20			
10th grade	70	26		71	24			
12th grade	66	29		72	23			
White	69	26		73	22			
Native	61	32		63	26			
All other	67	26		69	23			

Section V: Tobacco in the Home Environment						
How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke cigarettes?						
	Percent of students who responded "wrong" or "very wrong."					
	<b>2000</b>	<b>2004</b>				
Total	88	89				
Boys	88	89				
Girls	88	90				
8th grade	94	95				
10th grade	89	91				
12th grade	79	81				
White	89	90				
Native	79	81				
All other	86	89				
How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to use smokeless tobacco?						
	Percent of students who responded "wrong" or "very wrong."					
	<b>2000</b>	<b>2004</b>				
Total	90	90				
Boys	87	87				
Girls	93	93				
8th grade	96	96				
10th grade	91	91				
12th grade	82	83				
White	91	91				
Native	85	85				
All other	89	91				

Not counting yourself, does anyone who lives in your home smoke cigarettes?							
	Percent of students who live with one or more other person who smokes						
	<b>2000</b>	<b>2004</b>					
Total	35	32					
Boys	34	31					
Girls	36	34					
8th grade	37	34					
10th grade	34	32					
12th grade	32	31					
White	33	30					
Native	56	55					
All other	39	36					
Not counting yourself, does anyone who lives in your home use smokeless tobacco?							
	Percent of students who live with others who use smokeles tobacco						
	<b>2000</b>	<b>2004</b>					
Total	15	16					
Boys	15	18					
Girls	14	15					
8th grade	14	15					
10th grade	15	17					
12th grade	14	16					
White	15	17					
Native	15	19					
All other	13	12					

Have any of your brothers or sisters ever smoked cigarettes?							
	Percent of students who have one or more siblings who have ever smoked						
	<b>2000</b>	<b>2004</b>					
Total	53	43					
Boys	51	41					
Girls	56	45					
8th grade	46	35					
10th grade	55	43					
12th grade	61	50					
White	52	41					
Native	67	66					
All other	57	43					
Have any of your brothers and sisters ever used smokeless tobacco?							
	Percent of students who have one or more siblings who ever used smokeless tobacco						
	<b>2000</b>	<b>2004</b>					
Total	29	25					
Boys	30	25					
Girls	27	24					
8th grade	22	18					
10th grade	31	26					
12th grade	35	30					
White	29	24					
Native	33	36					
All other	28	23					

Section VI: Tobacco in the School Environment									
What rules does your school have about smoking or chewing tobacco on school property?									
	2000				2004				
	Not permitt	Limited use	Unrestricted		Not permitt	Limited use	Unrestricted		
Total	91	8	1		92	7	1		
						8			
Boys	91	8	1		91	8	1		
Girls	92	8	0		93	6	1		
8th grade	96	3	1		95	4	1		
10th grade	86	14	0		91	8	1		
12th grade	93	7	0		90	9	1		
White	91	8	1		92	7	1		
Native	92	7	1		92	6	2		
All other	90	8	2		90	8	2		
Have you seen students smoke at school?									
	2000	2004							
Total	54	48							
Boys	54	50							
Girls	55	46							
8th grade	32	25							
10th grade	69	59							
12th grade	62	58							
White	54	49							
Native	48	46							
All other	53	45							

Have you seen teachers smoker at school?					
	<b>2000</b>	<b>2004</b>			
Total	20	15			
Boys	24	18			
Girls	18	12			
8th grade	15	11			
10th grade	23	15			
12th grade	25	19			
White	20	15			
Native	30	20			
All other	22	16			
Have you seen other school workers smoke at school?					
	<b>2000</b>	<b>2004</b>			
Total	15	11			
Boys	17	12			
Girls	14	10			
8th grade	12	8			
10th grade	18	11			
12th grade	18	14			
White	15	11			
Native	20	13			
All other	17	11			

Have you seen other people smoke at school?				
	2000	2004		
Total	23	18		
Boys	24	18		
Girls	23	17		
8th grade	22	14		
10th grade	25	19		
12th grade	22	19		
White	23	17		
Native	23	18		
All other	24	29		

Section VII: Individual and Peer Perceptions About Tobacco						
How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to smoke cigarettes?						
Percent of students who responded "wrong" or "very wrong."						
	<b>2000</b>	<b>2004</b>				
Total	65	74				
Boys	66	74				
Girls	65	73				
8th grade	80	86				
10th grade	62	75				
12th grade	50	59				
White	66	75				
Native	60	64				
All other	63	70				
When I am an adult, I will smoke cigarettes.						
Percent of students who responded "no" or "emphatically no."						
	<b>2000</b>	<b>2004</b>				
Total	89	90				
Boys	90	91				
Girls	88	90				
8th grade	90	93				
10th grade	88	90				
12th grade	87	88				
White	90	92				
Native	74	77				
All others	85	88				



<b>When I am an adult, I will use smokeless tobacco.</b>							
	Percent of students who repsonded "no" or "emphatically no."						
	<b>2000</b>	<b>2004</b>					
Total	95	95					
Boys	91	90					
Girls	99	99					
8th grade	97	97					
10th grade	95	94					
12th grade	93	93					
White	96	95					
Native	92	92					
All other	96	94					
<b>In the past 12 months, how many of your best friends have smoked cigarettes?</b>							
	Percent of students who responded one or more.						
	<b>2000</b>	<b>2004</b>					
Total	65	49					
Boys	63	47					
Girls	67	51					
8th grade	51	35					
10th grade	70	51					
12th grade	77	61					
White	63	47					
Native	81	70					
All other	70	54					

What are the chances that you would be seen as cool if you smoked cigarettes?							
	Percent of students who responded "No or very little chance."						
	<b>2000</b>	<b>2004</b>					
Total	57	60					
Boys	59	62					
Girls	55	57					
8th grade	60	63					
10th grade	56	58					
12th grade	56	57					
White	57	60					
Native	53	52					
All other	57	60					
What are the chances that you would be seen as cool if you used smokeless tobacco?							
	Percent of students who responded "No or very little chance."						
	<b>2000</b>	<b>2004</b>					
Total	72	63					
Boys	66	59					
Girls	77	67					
8th grade	78	73					
10th grade	68	60					
12th grade	69	55					
White	72	63					
Native	71	62					
All other	74	64					

Section VIII: Exposure to Second-Hand Smoke							
During the past 30 days, have yo been with someone who was smoking?							
This could be at home, school, or any other place.							
Yes, in the same room.			Yes, in a car.				
	2000	2004		2000	2004		
Total	58	48	Total	41	34		
Boys	57	48	Boys	38	31		
Girls	60	49	Girls	44	36		
8th grade	52	41	8th grade	31	28		
10th grade	58	46	10th grade	43	33		
12th grade	67	59	12th grade	51	40		
White	58	48	White	40	33		
Native	63	54	Native	47	41		
All other	58	50	All other	39	37		
Any exposure to second-hand smoke.							
	2000	2004					
Total	70	60					
Boys	68	59					
Girls	71	62					
8th grade	62	53					
10th grade	71	58					
12th grade	79	71					
White	69	59					
Native	78	72					
All other	69	62					

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